When payment is not a less term than one year. No subscription received for a less term than one year. No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription year, till the expiration of Any subscriber wishing his paper discontinued at the end of

Any person sending us five New subscribers, accompanied by the advance subscription, (\$12 50,) will receive the

ixth copy gratis, for one year. Registered Letters, containing money for this paper, at our All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to the proprietors.

Professional and Business Cards.

JOHN J. MOORE,
Inspector of Naval Stores and Provisions,
WILMINGTON, N. C.,
TENDERS his services to his friends and the public, and
line. Can be found at the Rock Spring Hotel.
Dec. 14th.-[15-6t.

JAMES O. BOWDEN, NSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES & PROVISIONS, WILMINGTON, N. C. OFFICE NEAR THE RAILDOAD,

Will attend promptly to all business in his line. Dec. 21.-16-t8M.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Oct. 19. WILMINGTON, N. C.

CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR, June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C. CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE. & D. DuPRE, Wholesale and Retail Druggists

)• AND APOTHECARIES, Wilmington, N. C. May 9th, 1853 D. DUPRE, JR. S. M. WEST, A UCTIONEER and Commission Merchant, 219-tf Wilmington, N

MILES COSTIN. JAS. C. SMITH & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, have removed their office to the second story of the building formerly occupied by the Telegraph Company, where they are prepared to attend to all business in the Commission line.

All business entrusted to them will be puctually attended

38-tf

[Jan. 20, 1854. JOSEPH L. KEEN, CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, Lime, Ce-MENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia Press BRICK,

N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to my properties at the shortest notice. [May 20—37-1y]

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE and Retail Druggist, and Dealer in W Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market-streets, immediately opposite Shaw's old stand, Wilmington, N. C.

W. H. McKOY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER AND FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
SOUTH WATER STREET, 6 doors below Market.

**P Particular attention paid to the sale of Naval Stores and other produce. Liberal advances made on consignment.

Wilmington, N.C., Nov. 2d, '53. N. F. BOURDEAUX,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES AND PROVISIONS, Wilmington, N. C. The subscriber having been
elected Inspector of Naval Stores and Provisions, in the
Town of Wilmington, at the December Term of the County

Court of New Hanover County, will give prompt attention to all business in that line entrusted to him.

Dec. 22, 1854-16-tf

N. F. BOURDEAUX. Dec. 22, 1854—16-tf N. F. BOURD

THOS. B. CARR, M. D. D. D. S.

PRACTICAL DENTIST for the last ten years, charges for 10 or less artificial teeth on fine gold plate. An entire set of teeth on fine gold plate,

Ditto on gold, with artificial gums, 150 00 on Platina plate, with artificial gums, 150 00 pper or under ditto, each, A Pivot tooth that cannot be distinguished from the natural,
A fine gold filling, warranted permanent,
Do. and destroying the nerve,

Extracting a tooth. Best dentifrices and tooth brushes always on hand. Every operation warranted to give entire satisfaction. Teeth inserted immediately after the extraction of the fangs, and remoddeled after the gums have simunken, without additional

Office on Market-st., 2 doors below the Church. Office on Market-st., 2 doors below the Church.
Wilmington, N. C., April 24th, 1854 195-1m—34-tf

HENRY BUR KHIMER.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TOBACCO, SNUFF
and SEGAR Store, "Sign of the Indian Chief," MARKET street, second door above Water, WILMINGTON, N. C.

N. B .- All orders filled with despatch.

NOTICE TO MILL OWNERS AND OTHERS. THE subscriber has increased his number of workmen of the most competent that can be obtained. He can compete with any Machinist or Architect from North or South. He is prepared to take all jobs in the Machinist or Architect line, viz: fitting up Steam Engines, erecting Circular or Upright Saws, Foundering, Framing, and erecting Water Mills, with Hotelkiss' or any wheels in use. All his work will be done on the most approved plans. He has correspondence with some of the best Foundries, and will furnish rawings for any necessary castings, and have them ordered to the most convenient place. All persons who want work done in the above lines, would do well to give him a call, as he has had long experience in the business. He returns his

sincere thanks for the liberal patronage he has received.—Address D. B. JOHNSON, Machinist and Architect, Pollocksville, Jones Co., N. C.

March 2, 1855. Conch and Carriage Manufactory-Clinton, N. C. BOLD ROBIN HOOD respectfully informs the citizens of Sampson county and public generally, he, having recently been partially burnt out, has rebuilt; and his establishment is now in full operation in all its various branches. He is prepared to put up the PATENT SPRING BUGGY, having purchased the rightfor the county of Sampson; and hopes by strict attention to business to tered upon, may embarrass the pupils for weeks merit a share of public patronage. He warrants all his work to be made of the very best materials, and should any of it fail in twelve months with fair usage, either in workmanship er material, it will be repaired without charge. Persous wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves, as he does not Intend to be surpassed for style, elegance and durability.

REPAIRING done in the neatest manner, at short notice.

Mill link and Gudgeons, made and warrented

notice. Mill Ink and Gudgeons, made and warranted for ten years, for \$10. Clinton, May 11, 1855-36-tf.

NOTICE. A LL persons are forbid trespassing upon any of my lands in any way, and more particularly hunting with dogs and feeding stock of any kind. Five dollars will be paid for evidence to convict any trespassers.

Aug. 17th, 1855.—[50-1y* EDWARD PIGFORD.

WE HAVE in operation at Kenansville a Branch Shop, where we keep an assortment of Carriages, of our own make, and where reparing is done. We have also established in connexion with our Carriage Factory, the manufacture of Plantation and Turpentine Waggons. Also, Ryder's pattent purchase Timber Carriage. With one of these carriages, one boy can load the heaviest sticks, and it requires but two thirds the team to heaviest sticks, and it requires but two thirds the team to haul. These Waggons are got up with Iron Axles, and of as good materials and with as much care as our best Carriages, and warranted to give satisfaction. Timber getters will do well to examine our Timber

Carriages.
Orders directed to us, or left with J. Chesnut, Kenansville, or T. C. & B. G. Worth, Wilmington, will receive prompt attention.

DIBBLE & BROTHERS, 22-12m Kinston, Jan. 29th, 1855.

CARRIAGES. THE subscriber continues to manufacture every variety of Buggies; also, light Carriages, which for neatness, strength and durability, are warranted equal to any sold in the State. The public generally are invited to examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Feb. 9-23-tf.

W. J. CORNWALL.

WAGONS.

HAVE now, and shall constantly keep on hand, the very best materials for the manufacture of wagons. All persons in want of good Wagons may now depend on getting them of the best quality. All orders thankfully received for them of the best quality. All orders thankfully received to any of the above kinds of work. Repairing done as usual.

W. J. CORNWALL.

LIGHT BUGGIES. HAVE on hand several light Buggies, (with and without tops,) of my own manufacture, which I will sell on very reasonable terms. Please call and examine.

Feb. 9—23-tf W. J. CORNWALL.

491 ACRES OF LAND FUR SALE. THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale the above named quantity of LAND, lying on the Sound, and within a mile and a half of the Cape Fear river, and ten miles from le and a half of the Cape Fear river, and tell adapted to the ilmington. The Land is fertile and well adapted to the lure of Corn, Ground-peas, Potatoes, and all kinds of getables. There is about Three Hundred and Fifty be settled by WILLIAM H. COLEMAN.

HENRY H. HINNANT, W. 1901 FMAN. vegetables. There is about Three Hundred and Fifty Acres of excellent SWAMP LAND, most of it standing in its original growth; lying from seventeen to twenty-five feet above the level of the Sound. There is about Forty Acres HAMMOCK LAND, most of which is diked in; and Seventy-Five Acres of CLEARED LAND, with a comfortable DWELLING HOUSE, and all necessary Out-Houses, with good Spring water, and young thrifty Orchard on the premises. Also, a first-rate Mill seat, with the stones and irons where formally was a Mill. I will sell in lots to suit purchasers, either all to one or more, as may suit best. Any further information may be obtained by applying to the subscriber on the premises, or by addressing him at Wilmingscriber on the premises, or by addressing him at Wilmington, P. O., New Hanover county, N. C. By early applica-Oct. 12th. 1855 - 16.+6

W. D. WORTHAM.

Oct. 12th, 1855 .- [6-tf MISSES' and Infants' White Beaver Felt Hats. A small Nov. 30th. SHEPARD & MYERS.

Wilmington Iournal.

Any subscriber wishing his paper discontinued at the paper discontinued at the paper discontinued at the paper will be continued and charged for actice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for actice.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

10 bbls. Linseed Oil; 5 bbls. Lamp Oil; 5 bbls. Common Oil; 5 bbls. Machinery Oil; 400 lbs. Chrome Green, Dry and in Oil; 200 br. Chrome Yellow, Dry, and in Oil.

A full assortment of PAINTS always on hand and for sale, wholesale and retail, by

Nov. 1

Druggist and Chemist.

1,000 BOXES Window Glass, assorted sizes and brands, for sale at Manufacturer's prices, by WM. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist. 200 OZ. Sulph. Quinine; 10 bbls. Epsom Salts; 1 cask Cr. Tartar; 1 cask Sup. Carb. Snda; 50 lbs. Seidlitz Mixture; 10 lbs. Rochelle Salts; 50 lbs. Gum Opium!; 50 lbs. Gum Guaiacum; 1 bbl. Gum Camphor; 500 Black Pepper; 300 Alspice; 50 lbs. Calomel; 50 lbs. Nutmegs; 25 lbs. Iodid Potass; 50 lbs. Mace; 10 lbs Sulph. Potass; 100 lbs. Pappers; 50 lbs. Lacesca Sulph. Potass; 100 lbs. Rochelle Salts; 50 lbs. Mace; 10 lbs. Sulph. Potass; 100 lbs. Rochelle Salts; 50 lbs. Rochelle Salts; 50 lbs. Rochelle Salts; 100 lbs. Roch

s. Todid Potass; 50 lbs. Ipecac. s. Rhubarb; 50 lbs. Ipecac. For sale wholesale and retail, by Druggist and Chemist. JUST RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA:

1 case Sulph. Quinine; 50 ozs. Calomel; 10 ozs. Sulph. and Acetate Morphene; 25 ozs. Cinchonia; 5 ozs. Salarine;

25 ozs. Glue Mass; 10 ozs. Chloroform; 19 bbls. Epsom Salts, and a choice collection of Chemicals from the Labratories of Poms & Weightman and Chas For sale cheap at C. & D. Durke S, e 101 Drug and Chemical Store, Market-st.

OILS! OILS!!—Just Received a fresh supply of Lin-oils. For sale by W. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist. JUST RECEIVED FROM BALTIMORE & PHILA-DELPHIA. 25 bbls. Silver's Fire Proof Paint, all colors; 20 casks Spanish Brown; 10 do. Venetian Red; 5 do. Yellow Ochre. For sales by June 10. Druggists & Chemists, Wilmington, N. C.

Schools.

WARRENTON FEMALE COLLEGE,

WARRENTON, N. C.

THE NEXT SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence on Wednesday, the 16th of January, 1856. A regular and thorough course of study has been adopted, in order to graduation. In addition to the usual English branches, we are prepared to give instruction in the Ancient an. Modern Languages. In the department of Music, instruction will be furnished on the Harp, Piano, Melodeon, Guitar, and in Musical Composition and Vocal Music. In the department of Fine Arts, every attention is paid to Drawing, in all its varieties, Oil and Grecian Painting, Landscape Painting in Crayon, Wax Work, Embroidery, Fancy Work, &c. The professors and teachers will strive to render their respective departments highly interesting and improving, and no efforts will be spared to promote the moral and intellectual welfare of their pupils. The President and his lady have control of the domestic department, and will be especially careful to afford the Boarders every attention and comfort necessary to render the College a pleasant home. The healthfulness of Warrenton and its accessibility render it a safe and convenient place to which persons may send their children to acquire an education. Our charges are as low as can be afforded in institutions of similar advantages.— Payments one-half in advance, and no deduction after entrance, except in cases of protracted sickness. For particulars, address. REV. T. S. CAMPBELL. Nov. 30, 1855.-13-tf

SELECT SCHOOL. late.

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150 00 75 00 of January, 1856. The location has been selected with reference to healthful-

5 00 ness, and the high tone of social, moral, and religious influ-5 00 conce in the community.
5 00 Board will be provided in families of the highest respectability. The price of Board and Tuition for a Session of 20 weeks, is \$75, payable in advance. The number of Pupils limited.

The Principal having been engaged in teaching during the last 19 years, and for the most part in connection with some of the first Institutions in the State, is of course known to some exteut in most sections of the State. Circulars, however, containing references and other particulars, may be obtained by application to the Principal, at Brownsville P. O., Granville, county, N. C. October 30, 1855.-[9-3m

THE WILMINGTON MALE AND FEMALE WILL RE-OPEN ON MONDAY, October 1st, at So ciety Hall. The Board of Instruction

For particulars, see school card which will be issued a few days before commencing, and which may be found with Mr. S. Jewett, or Mr. Whitaker. G. W. JEWETT. 310-It---1-tf Sept. 5th, 1855

CLINTON FEMALE INSTITUTE, CLINTON, SAMPSON COUNTY, N. C. PHE NEXT SESSION of this Institute will commence The REAT SESSION of this institute with commence of the total particular of September next.

For particulars see Catalogue and Circular, or address L. C. Graves, A. M., Principal, or the Secretary of the Trustees.

H. A. BIZZELL, July 27.—47-tf] See'y. of Board of Trustees.

EDGEWORTH FEMALE SEMINARY, Greensboro', N. C.
THE NEXT SESSION of this Institution, which has now been in successful operation for fifteen years, will commence on WEDNESDAY, 1st August.

The course of study is designed to be thorough and syste-matic, embracing everything necessary to a solid and orna-It is very important that pupils be present at the opening of the session. A few days absence at the commencement of of the year when the classes are formed, and new studies enmental education. Catalogues containing the course of study, expenses, &c.

June 15, 1855-41-1y GOLDSBORO' FEMALE COLLEGE. THE third Session of this Institution commences on Wednesday, the 3rd of January, 1855, and ends on the 3rd

Rev. JAS. H. BRENT, A. B., President. Dr. Morgan Closs, late of Chapel Hill, Prof. of

And a full corps of Teachers in every branch. Board, including Washing, Lights, Fuel, &c., per

One hundred dollars will cover all expenses of the session in the Collegiate course and all ornamental branches. Pupils in primary department charged the usual price for ornamental branches. One half payable in advance.

Three Lectures on scientific subjects will be delivered each

month.

We are making every effort to render the School the first in we are making every enort to reduce the school the first advantages and cheapness, and pledge to reduce prices, and multiply the advantages in proportion to the increase of patronage. When our number of pupils reaches 200 we shall be able to reduce the prices nearly one half; every one aiding us, is also aiding in placing the means of a superior education within the reach of almost every girl in the State.

We return thanks for the unexampled support we have had We return thanks for the unexampled support we have had and believe it will be continued. For further information apply to the President of the faculty, or myself.

WM. K. LANE,

President Stockholders. 15-tf Dec. 15, 1854.

FALL NOTICE. WE are now receiving from the Manufactories our large and extensive assortment of Fall and Winter styles of HATS and CAPS, consisting of all qualities of Wool Hats for PLANTATION AND JOBBING USE.

Soft Felt Hats of every variety, style and color; Soft Brush and Stiffened Hats, Moleskin, Beaver, and Cassimeres in great variety. Cloth, Plush, Silk and Cotton Glazed, Fur and Embroidered Caps, all qualities. Together with the handsomest and largest assortment of Silk, American and Scotch Gingham UMBRELLAS, assorted colors and sizes, was recorded in this State. We would also invite attention

especially invited to examine our stock, as we are confident of suiting all who may favor us with a call. SHEPARD & MYERS, Granite Row. Wilmington, Sept. 28, 1855,-[4-1m

NOTICE.

General Notices.

JUST RECEIVED.—10,000 lbs. White Lead, Pure, Extra and No. 1; 1,000 lbs. Black Lead, in Oil; 1,000 lbs. Venetian Red, in Oil; 1,000 lbs. Yellow Ochre, in Oil; 25 bbls. Blake's Fire Proof Paint; 40 bbls. Silver's Plastic Paint; HOUSE AND LOT on which he now resides. The

For terms, etc., apply on the premises to Oct. 5, 1855.—5-3m GEORGE DAHMER. STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Sampson County.

Sampson County.

WHEREAS, D. W. CROMARTIE has this day made oath before us, John R. Ezzell and George W. Atkins, two acting Magistrates in, and for the County and State aforesaid, that his Negro girl, ReSE, absconded from his service sometime in the month of June last, and is lurking about in the neighborhood of South River, or Cape Fear, approximate the law approximate to law. about in the neighborhood of South River, or Cape Fear, committing acts of depredation and felony contrary to law. In consideration of which, the said girl is hereby commanded to come forward and deliver herself up immediately; otherwise we hereby authorize any person to kill said girl, without any fear of punishment, under the Act of the General Assembly, in such cases made and provided.

Said girl is about 18 years old, of black complexion, and about five feet high

about five feet high.

Given under our hands and seals, this 24th day of August,
A. D., 1855.

JOHN R. EZZEL, J. P., [L.S.]

GEO. W. ATKINS, J. P. [L.S.]

I will pay Twenty-Five Dollars reward for the delivery of said girl, ROSE, to me in Clinton, either dead or alive; and a further reward of One Hundred Dollars for sufficient proof to convict any white person of harboring her.
Aug. 31. 1855.—[52-tf D. W. CROMARTIE.

FOR SALE. CONVENIENT TWO-STORY DWELLING tual Insurance Company.

For further particulars, enquire of
Feb. 17.—24-tf]

WM. H. LASPEYRE.

WE HAVE OPENED and new offer for sale a large and well assorted stock of FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS, to which we respectfully invite the attention of Buyers, as we feel assured that we can offer greater BAR-GAINS in first class goods than can be had in any other Store in Wilmington. Our stock of DOMESTIC and HEAVY GOODS is very large, and were bought mostly since the recent decline in prices, and will be sold for CASH, their market value. Among which may be found—
Heavy Twilled NEGRO CLOTHS at 121c Pyd., Georgia Kerseys and Plains, Sheep's Grey Satinetts, Super Scotch Tweeds, and all the different styles of NEGRO GOODS

Tweeds, and all the different styles of NEGRO GOODS usually sold in this market: together with 7000 yards of Richmond and Mecklenburg NEGRO CLOTHS, manufactured expressly for us, and which we guarantee the best goods sold in Wilmington.

2000 Nogro Blankets, at prices varying from 60c to \$1.

100 pairs of Bath, Whitney, and Mackinaw Bed Blankets.

Brown and Striped Cotton, Oznaburg's

100 yards Red Flanmel, at 25c per yard, worth 33c.

All Wool Red Flannels, at 20c.

Also, Super. Welch, Bay State, Silk Warp, Ballard Vale, and Shaker White Flannels, very cheap.

Kentucky Jeans, 15c to 40c per yard.

100 pieces North Carolina Cassimeres at Factory prices.

\$\frac{2}{4}\$ and \$\frac{2}{4}\$ Bleached Shirtings, at 64c.

and a Bleached Shirtings, at 64c.
Yard wide "10@12½c.
8, 10, and 12-4 Bleached and Brown Shirtings. BROAD-CLOTHS: Brown, Green, Olive, Amilie, Blue, and Claret

few very elegant. SHAWLS:

Extra Long and Square Bay State, Merino Broche and Blanket Shawls, Gentlemens' Travelling Shawls.

CALICOES, &c.:
500 pieces American and English Calicoes; 200 do. Mous-

lin de Laines, at 20 and 25 cents, a great bargain; Hand-kerchiefs, Hosiery, Umbrellas, Gloves, Bonnet and Cap Rib-bons, Gentlemens and Ladies Under Garments, Shirts, Cra-vats, Stocks, &c., besides a variety of articles too numerous to mention. In soliciting a call, we would say that, we still hid out from the light of the day, and there conspi-adhere to the one price system—that we warrant all the goods we sell—misrepresent nothing, and are always willing to show up our stock without urging customers to buy beyond their pleasure. To supply our large and rapid trade, we receive weekly additions to our stock, which enables us to offer the newest styles of goods nearly as soon as they ap-

FIVE PER CENT. on all bills exceeding twenty dollars in tional Democratic party in the Northern States, and We still occupy the same Store, three doors east of the

ommercial Bank, one door from the corner Oct. 5th, 1855. HEDRICK & RYAN.

52-tf

GENTS' HEAD WEAR. ing Hats—all the fashionable colors—with a splendid assortment of new styles of Caps. Come and make your selection, ment of new styles of Cape.
at the Hat and Cap Emporium.
SHEPARD & MYERS.

THE LUXUMBURG GARDENS, NEAR GREENSBORO', N. C. THE UNDERSIGNED, PROPRIETOR OF THE LUXumburg Gardens, one mile west of Greensboro', is prepared to fill orders for all varieties of PEACH, APPLE, PLUM, PEAR, CHERRY, SHADE and ORNAMENTAL TREES, ROSES and GARDEN-HOUSE PLANTS.

APPLE and PEACH TREES delivered at \$12 50 per 100, and other trees at Catalogue prices. Catalogues sent gratis to applicants. Orders left with Messrs. CUMMING & STYRON, in Wilmington, will be forwarded to the proprietor, and trees delivered.

T. H. FENTRESS.

prietor, and trees delivered. Nov. 16, 1855.-60-3t-11-12m. Marion Star copy 2m. VARIETY AND EXCELLENCE. THE largest assortment of Umbrellas is always to be found at the Emporium, and we sell them at lower prices

than any other house in town. SHEPARD & MYERS, Hat & Cap Emporium.

THAT VALUABLE HOUSE AND LOT, on Sec-

ond street, the late residence of Robert Maxwell, Esq Lot 66 x 165 feet; Two Story House, with all necessary outhouses. For Terms apply to M. CRONLY, Broker & Auctioneer. August 27, 1855 .-- [302-1t-52-tf

WILMINGTON MARBLE WORKS,

der—Marbie Monuments of all sizes, Tombs, Head-Stones, Furniture Tops, Mantles, Hearths, &c., of the best quality of American or Italian Marble, not to be surpassed in style or workmanship, and as cheap as can be procured from any establishment in the country, North or South.

Iron Reiling—50 different trules for including formula to the formula to Iron Railing-50 different styles for inclosing family lots, from 75 cents to \$10 per foot, furnished and put up to order.

NOTICE. THE SUBSCRIBER hereby forewarns all persons against I hanting, with dogs or gurs, feeding or penning stock of any kind, without his permission, or trespassing in any way upon any of his lands in Bladen county. All persons are also this question to which I have alluded had over- Another objection is made because the gentleman

Speech of Hon. Howell Cobb, of Georgia.

speaker, and gave assent to his manly sentiments by that breathless attention which proved how truly he any man for any office in the gift of the people, unspoke to their hearts; while the "opposition benches" less he be an American born citizen, in favor of oughly and unfalteringly devoted now and forever. paid respectful attention to a man who met great issues and spoke great truths with all the dignity and Catholic." force of a well-poised statesman. It was an effort of that Democracy whose honor and whose principles he so ably vindicated. The Democracy of the nation | And, further :

who enjoyed the privilege of hearing it." REMARKS OF MR. COBB.

Mr. COBB. Mr. Clerk, we are at the close of the third week of the session without an organization, and the charge has been made from every quarter, of the House that the Democratic party is responsible for it. As a member of that party, acting with it, and giving to its actions here since the commencement of this session my hearty and cordial approval. HOUSE, and also two vacant lots adjoining the same, on Harnett street, in the Northern portion of the town of Wilmington. The House is nearly new and in good order, having been recently painted. It is now occupied by a good tenant, at a rent of \$200 per annum. There is an insurance of \$1,000 on the dwelling house, in the N. C. Mutterly and the second flected by the senior member, the gentleman from Ohio, [Mr. Giddings,] the most of whom are casting their votes for the honorable gentleman from Massachusetts for Speaker, the only reply that I feel called upon to make in behalf of the Democratic party is, that we are in the minority. It is a source of high gratification to them, and they have congratulated the country upon it. The minority, there-

fore, is not responsible for the want of organization. The charge is made by another political organization in the House, and a more extended reply is perhaps demanded. It has been said repeatedly, that it has gone to the country, that the failure of the national men in this House to unite in the election of Speaker, is attributed to the resolution passed by the Democratic caucus which nominated the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. Richardson] for Speaker that the resolution has erected a barrier between the Democratic party and those who hold national sentiments on some subjects in common with that party, and that barrier cannot be passed by them; and, therefore, that we are responsible for the failure to organize. It requires a brief return to the history of the past two years, to respond to the change.

At the time, sir, when the contest was waging and account of its nationality; when for years it had our heartfelt congratulations thizing with them in their free soil sentiments struck down, if you please, the banners carried in broad daylight, and resorted to their midnight assemblages, ring against the best interests of this country and secret power and influence with the open enemies of the Constitution and the rights of the States, were enapear in the Northern cities.

For the benefit of CASH buyers, we allow a discount of bled to destroy and break down the power of the Nato fill their seats with the advocates of those principles to which I have alluded.

Sir, when the tidings of these results were heard by the people of my section of the country there was TALLOW WANTED.—The highest market prices will one general expression of regret and mortification one general expression of regret and mortification from all who could forget their enmity to the Demofrom all who could forget their enmity to the Democratic party. If there were any who rejoiced in these WE have opened at our Emporium a large and elegant stock of Gents' Winter soft dress business and travel-which heralded in, not the triumph of Free-soilism. which heralded in, not the triumph of Free-soilism, but the defeat of national Democracy, such, I trust, were few in numbers. It created, however, these reresults: a universal feeling through all the Southern States that the time had arrived when of us there should be but one voice, one people, one party, in defence of rights dear to us as the constitution of the country, which were now being warred upon by a sectional organization at the North, which was-as was indicated by the return of members to this House - carrying before it triumph and success throughout the Northern and Western States. We felt, all of THE co-partnership heretofore existing between WILLIAM H. COLEMAN & HENRY H. HINNANT is
this day, by mutual consent, dissolved, and the business to
be settled by WILLIAM H. COLEMAN.

HENRY H. HINNANT

E. HAWES.

Inis question to which I have alluded had overforewarded against employing any of my negroes to do any
whelmed all other questions, had indeed become
kind of work without my consent. The law wil be rigidly
enforced against all such offenders.
Nov. 2, 1855.—19-3m

E. HAWES.

Americans ruling America, nor if he be a Roman

Sir, I leave it to those whose tastes lead them to worthy of the fame of Howell Cobb, and worthy inquire to discover whether this was openly set forth the feelings and the views expressed by my friend in the Philadelphia platform. I find it in the oath. "That you will, when elected or appointed to any will read the speech with as much pleasure as those

official station conferring on you the power to do so, the idea that we should unite and co operate togethremove all foreigners, aliens, or Roman Catholice from office or place, and that you will in no case appoint such to any office or place in your gift."

jected it.

Who is responsible for the division in my State? Who is responsible for the fact that Georgia, upon this floor, does not speak one united voice? I put no test to my friends of the American party. I raise no barriers between them and myself. They erect-

ed, they put them there, and they are responsible for If gentlemen, when they say that their party is not in favor of proscription, mean that they have not principles are; but if they are the defenders, the ad- example. vocates, and the apologists of these oaths, then I say the barrier between us is deep, wide, and impassable until, by their own act, they have removed it. [Applause. 7

In my State the contest was carried on upon the issue formed upon those principles. Georgia, in common with her sister States in all portions of this en for the representative of any party, or for any Union, pronounced against those principles, and upon that issue her representatives of the Democratic party party, or his personal banner, those oaths and oblimet here at the commencement of this session. gations; and I should regret extremely, apart from What did they do? They placed in nomination for that consideration, to cast my vote for the gentleman the office of Speaker, the gentleman from Illinois. from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Fuller,) because, in the act We have the testimony of more than one of our of doing it, there would come up before me the ghost friends voting against him on this floor that there is of the murdered Wright, who, by that gentleman's no personal objection to his election.

A Voice. Or political either. say there is no personal objection to him. Why can (Mr. Fuller,) says if he had been a member, he would they not support him, and vote for him, agreeing as they do with him upon this great issue involved in waxing warm in the Southern States; when all the the Kansas and Nebraska act? Why, sir, because a remark, it is this: He declares that, on account of political organizations in the Northern States out of the resolution adopted by our caucus. That resoof the Democratic party were wairing upon it on lution extends to our countrymen all over the land can never vote for a candidate of that party. I leave Black, Brown, Green, Olive, Amilie, Blue, and Claret Cloths of the most superior qualities, at very low prices.

Also, American, French, and English Cassimeres, and Superior Silk, Satin and Velvet Vestings, which we have manufactured in the very best style, at short notice.

100 pieces Irish Linens, assorted. Damask Table Diapers, Bleached and Brown Table Cloths, all sizes; Russia, Scotch, and Huckabuck Towellings; Apron and Furniture Checks, and Huckabuck Towellings; Apron and Furniture Checks, But on the national principles of the Demogratic party in caucus? Does that constitute an impediment to the support a national many of the States. But our friends desire us to withdraw those congratulations. What for? Is there any objection to that expression of the feeling of the Democratic party in caucus? Does that constitute an impediment to the support a national many desire to give to the nominee of the Democratic party. Elections transpired; the friends of this national principle, which had been illustrated in the very best style, at short notice.

In that party himself, or whether or not the American and from every faction, there suidenly springs up a secret political organization shown by subsequent history to be either the offspring or the natural ally of this free-soil organization which had for years warred upon the national principles of the Democratic party. Elections transpired; the friends of the principle embodied in that Kansas Nebraska act that party himself, or whether or not the American and from every faction, there suidenly springs up a secret political organization which had for years of the principle embodied in that Kansas Nebraska act that party himself, or whether or not the fundamental ally of the principle embodied in that Kansas Nebraska act that party himself, or whether or not the fundamental principle and to not care to what party were the proscribers. I ask for a good man, and the party himself, or whether or not the fundamental principle and the party himself, or whether or not the pa stood firm against these assaults from every quarter the principle embodied in that Kansas Nebraska act that party himself, or whether or not the American known in the House-keeping line.
In addition to the above, we have on exhibition the most superb stock of FINE AND FANCY DRESS GOODS, for the LADIES, ever opened in Williamigton, at such prices as which had been maintained by the national Demowill defy competition—in which may be found French Merinose, at \$1, worth \$1.25; Mouslin deLaines, Cashmeres, Palids, &c., together with Gros deRhine, Glace, Gros de-Afrique, Moire Antique, Watered and Plaid Black Silks.

Also, 100 dresses, asorted Fancy Colored Silks. of the Constitution, and desire you to tell me through do not defend, justify and approve the principles im-Mhose instrumentality those men were driven from Black and Colored Silk and Cloth Cloaks and Talmas—a this hall, and their places supplied by those who learn the continuous from the men were driven from bodied in those oaths, the resolution does not touch would be unjustinable, when, from every quarter, in this hall, and their places supplied by those doctrines, then let heard this assault made upon the Democratic party, and it hald recognized to the continuous form. now respond to the sentiments of the gentieman from me ask of them what they demand at our hands? and it held responsible for the want of organization. Ohio, and who cast their votes for the gentleman from Massachusetts. This was not the work of old to umphed over it; and because we express our conorganization existing at the North. They were incapable of effecting it. It was when those sympa-

Mr. READE. Mr. Clerk, I thought the gentleman aid that his party were in the minority, and had not

triumphed. Mr. Cobb. Either the gentleman has not listened attentively, or I have spoken to very little purpose. I am speaking now of the triumphs which the Democratic party has gained since the Congressional elections, and the voice of the people de-

obligations. Mr. READE. It the gentleman will permit me, I understand him to mean, in speaking of the triumph of this party, their triumph in the country. I would, then, ask him this: How can his party have triresults, if there were any whose feelings and views of a majority of Democratic members to this House, then where your triumph?

Mr. Corb. How much trouble will it give the gentleman from North Carolina, to work out this problem: that the Democratic party has triumphed in the Northern States since the election for members of the present Congress, and that many members now holding seats er he has not changed his views since he co-operated are doing so in defiance of public sentiment at home, with Whigs in Georgia. as shown by the result of these recent elections? know the result when he has ascertained it.

I was alluding, sir, to the position which we occupy, and the demands made by our friends. our people felt, that the time had come when we If, Mr, Clerk, the principles embodied in those should stand firm and true by those men and that oaths and obligations do not find any representatives I think it is due to himself as well as to others to exparty of the North who, by their votes and conduct, upon this floor connected with the national Amerihad proven themselves true to the Constitution - can organization, then the resolution passed by the There was no man in that hour who would have ris- Democratic caucus constitutes no impediment in the

en before a Southern constituency and called to the stand. Northern Free soilers to prove the want of soundness and nationality, and true principles, in the men who had been sacrificed in the defence of their with what propriety, do they call upon us to with constitutional rights. Why was the South not a unit? Why did not she speak but one voice in common with those national Democrats, who, in times have alluded? As desirable as the organization of the past, stood by her, and have stood here, in defence of House may be to the large majority of the people of of his colleague and of the House at present the constitution, a firm and unbroken phalanx, from this country for the organization to fall into our hands, the commencement of the session down to the present I say frankly and candidly to my friends of the namoment? Sir, I do not feel authorized to speak of tional American organization that the Democratic orwhat occurred in other States, but I will speak in ganization of this House will never be purchased by Wilmington, N. C.

Wild occurred in other States, but I will speak in ganization of this House will never be purchased by reference to what transpired in my own. In the hour my aid and my vote, by the sacrifice of the principles in which this universal sentiment prevailed, there involved in the resolution passed by the Democratic was unknown to us, unknown to the Democratic variable. in which this universal sentiment prevailed, there involved in the resolution passed by the Democratic Scotch Gingham UMBRELLAS, assorted colors and sizes, ever opened in this State. We would also invite attention of Qur elegant and fashionable selection of WALKING CANES, of all kinds in use, Gold, Silver, Agate, Ivory, Oxidized and Loaded Heads—beautiful designs.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS AND PLANTERS

Are especially invited to evamine our stock as we as configured to the example our stock as we as configured to evamine our stock as we as configured to the past political history of our country, and as they term themselves, upon the first principle, and by the cash or satisfactory reference, will receive prompt at to the past political history of our country, and, as when the war ceased by the Republican party, subject their fellow citizens to a new test, unknown as they term themselves, upon the first principle, and by the cash or satisfactory reference, will receive prompt at to the past political history of our country, and, as when the war ceased by the Republican party.

Are especially invited to evamine our stock as we as configured to the country accompanied by the cash or satisfactory reference, will receive prompt at the themselves, upon the first principle, and by the cash or satisfactory reference, will receive prompt at the tention; and all articles warranted to be as recommended, or the consider the nematical party.

Are especially invited to evamine our stock as we are configured to the country, accompanied to the many of our country, and, as they term themselves, upon the first principle, and to the past political history of our country, and, as they term themselves, upon the first principle, and to the past political history of our country, and, as they term themselves, upon the first principle, and to the past political history of our country, and to the past political history of our country, and to the past political history of our country, and to the past political history of our country, and to the past political history of our country, and to the past political history of our country, and to the pa ple were bound by solemn oaths and obligations to When the war has ceased by the Republican party, constitutional rights of many good, worthy, and patriotic citizens of this land. Sir, the Democratic party of my own State stood prepared to Georgia and the South, but throughout this broad cratic party of my own State stood prepared to Georgia and the South, but throughout this broad the immortal Jackson hovering over the assembly, unite with every man, North and South, who land, in every State, one people, expressing one voice and with all the energy and determination that formerly characterized him exclaiming. Buthe Exercise

the paramount question of the day as illustrated party for speaker, as well as because he represents E. HAWES. here, we wanted to be united, we wanted to speak the principles of the party; and we are asked to Paris, in a Sunday paper, states that Kate Hastings be settled by WILLIAM H. COLEMAN.

Cerro Gordo, Columbus, Co., N. C., Nov. 2d, 1854-51-tf.

DIST RECEIVED, from Philadelphia, thirty-five blistore ash at Nov. 9th.]

Dist RECEIVED, from Philadelphia, thirty-five blistore ash at Nov. 9th.]

Dist RECEIVED, from Philadelphia, thirty-five blistore ash at Nov. 9th.]

Dist RECEIVED FRESH

Per Schrz. George M. Smuth and Geo. Mangham, 25 Balls. R. L. & A. Stuart's C. Yellow Sugar; 40 bxs of No. 1 Prime Cheese; 10 bbls. of extra Buckwheat Low for cash, at No. 11 North Water street.

The still will work thirty-five ash of No. 2, 1855.—[9.3m]

E. HAWES.

Nov. 2, 1856.—[9.3m]

Falter from voice, and one heart, as there withdraw him and select another candidate, or to withdraw him and selection of another man, with one voice, and one heart, as there withdraw him and selection of another man, with one voice, and one heart, as there withdraw him and selection of another man, with one voice, and one heart, as there withdraw him and selection of another candidate, or to withdraw him and selection of another man,—in other man,—in

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Per Square of 10 lines or less-oash in advance. Onesquare, 1 insertion, 50 do 6 do do do 5 09
do 12 do do 8 06
do 6 do renewed weekly, 20 00

Advertisements ordered to be continued on the insid charged 371 cents per square for each insertion after the fire Advertisements, upon which the number of insertiors i not marked, will be continued until ordered out, and charge 25 cents per square for each insertion.

No advertisement, reflecting upon private charrete can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

to your Philadelphia platform, I did not content my- sition than it ever did before. My Southern friends, The speech of Mr. Cobb, delivered in the House self with inquiring as to their published declarations, do you ask me to waive or to abandon the Democratof Representatives on Friday, which will be found but, being enabled to see a little further into this ic organization in the hour in which, purged of the below, was, when we take into consideration the matter, I inquired into their oaths and obligations to last free-soil sentiment, and acting in harmony, it THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE the HOUSE AND LOT on which he now resides. The House is convenient and in good repair, with all suitable out-houses attached. The lot contains six acres, more or less. A good well of excellent water on the premises.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE the circumstances prompting it, an effort worthy the first accretain what tests they intended to apply to this enlarged its sphere of usefulness, and is entering orator in the world. It was bold, comprehensive and those acting with me. In order that I upon a new care of triumph of national principles?

If you do I cannot respond to the demand. Believed the course of the course o eloquent, coupled with the cogent reasoning. The Washington Union of Saturday, says: "Those who heard that reply will not soon forget its manner marked out for myself, I beg leave to read two or interests of this country, if not its very existence, deor its matter, or its effect upon the House and upon three lines only of these oatles taken by a portion, if pend upon the preservation of the National Demothe crowded gaileries. The solid and unswerving not by all, of the know nothing or American party cratic party and its principles, I will never abandon columns of the Democracy gathered around the of my own State, as follows: that organization so long as the banner which floats over it has inscribed upon its folds the principles to which, in heart, in spirit, body and mind, I am thor-

But, sir, some other representatives of this national American party have expressed feelings and sentiments by no manner of means in accordance with from Alabama, (Mr. Walker,) who opened 'he de bate upon this question. My friend from Kentucky over the way (Mr. H. Marshall) utterly repudiated er in the organization of this House. his banner to the mast, and if it is his will and pleasure to stand by it, be it so! But it is ungenerous Sir, those principles were openly defended and to charge me with undue devotion to my banner justified by the representatives of this party in the when they themselves are prepared to fall and die, canvass in the State of Georgia, and when they ap- or triumph by theirs. The gentleman from Kentucky, plied to me and to my friends this new test we re- his colleague, (Mr Cox) does not ask us merely to abandon our organization and our principles, but to join with him in the election of the candidate for whom he has cast his vote.

Mr. Cox. I did not mention the name of any gentleman.

Mr. Cobb. A gentleman, then, of his party. Mr. Cox. Certainly, of my party. I said that if the Democratic party united with the Southern Americans, they could elect an American; but I could not taken, and do not justify these oaths, then I will go speak for my party, and say that if I come over to with such gentlemen to inquire where and what their the Democratic party, my friends would follow the

Mr. COBB. I had understood the gentleman as inviting me to cast my vote for the gentleman from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Fuller,) but he says for some member of his party. I will say frankly and candidly to the gentleman from Kentucky, that, if this House is never organized, my vote will never be givmember of that party, who has inscribed upon his constituency, and by his aid and co-operation, was stricken down because he gave his vote for the Ne-Mr. Cobb. There may be political with some-I braska bill, which my friend from Pennsylvania,

> have voted against. Mr. Cox. If the gentleman will permit me to make it to the country to judge whether he has

gained over it, they demand us to retract and with-draw those words of congratulation. House; but at the proper time I desire to be heard upon the principle of this Nebraska and Kansas act, and upon the difference of opinion which exists in the Democratic party; and I think that I shall be able to show, though there do exist differences of opinion upon points immaterial, that, upon the great leading, practical idea contained in the bill, there is but one voice and one sentiment in the Democratic party. Adopt what theory you please on this Nebraska

act; and, though there may be a varience upon abclared in their favor by the defeat in the various stract questions connected with these theories, yet it States in this Union, of these proscriptive oaths and will be found that each theory leads, in the end, to the same practical result- that is, that the people shall determine for themselves the nature and character of their domestic institutions. This I shall attempt to elucidate before this House at the proper time. My object, in the remarks I have submitted, is umphed in the country unless elections show it; and to speak of the organization and the difficulties athow can these elections show it except by the return tending it. I have given my own views, justified my own conduct in reference to the past, and that will constitute my justification for the future. I am upon the line which duty and my principles have marked out for me, and I shall continue upon that line to

the closing scene of this drama. Mr. WHEELER. I would ask the gentleman wheth-

Mr. Cobb. Not in the least; and the question prohope the gentleman will take his leisure, and let us pounded by the gentleman from New York shows that he does not understand the history of that matter, and I would advise him, before he attempts to make a point on it, to have the prudence to study it.

Great laughter ; Mr WHEELER. The gentleman being called upon,

Mr. Cobb. It needs no explanation to those who understand it, and those who do not have no right to expect an explanation. [Renewed laughter.] Mr. FOSTER obtained the floor. Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, put several question to

Mr. Cobb regarding his vote on the resolutions admitting Texas. Mr. Cobb said that he would answer the questions on another occasion, and would not occupy the time

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 26 .- - Vera Cruz dates to the 23d, and city of Mexico dates to the 18th have been received. Alvarez had resigned the Presidency and was succeeded by Comfort. Alvaiez had gone to the South. Comfort's ministry is composed as follows: Foreign Relations, Rosa; Montes, Minister of Justice; Selicio, Minister of War; and Panio, Minister

merly characterized him, exclaiming, 'By the Eternal, no more Banks!""

DEATH OF A NOFORIOUS WOMAN -- A letter from Do of No. 1 Prime Cheese; 10 bbls. of extra Buckwheat Low for eash, at No. 11 North Water street.

Nov. Sth.

Notice.

ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY FOREWARNED from tresspassing, in any manner, on my lands in Columbus county, N. C., under the penalty of the law.

Sept. 20, 1855.--3-tf

A. C. DICKENSON.

Dows, and with assurance of the still being kept up the ensurance o

WASHINTON, Jan. 2d. No Speaker. Plurality rule defeated by twelve votes. The man, woman or child, that chooses, may figure out things for himself, herself, itself. For our own part, we are tired of trying to make anything out of

European Matters.

In the existing state of affairs, while speculation is afloat with reference to the progress and probable results of the war now convulsing Europe, and while some uneasiness still exists in the public mind regarding our own relations to the powers of that continent, we think that the views of an intelligent and reliable observer in that hemisphere will be far from unacceptable to our readers. The statements thus derived may be implicitly relied upon. We give the latest information thus received.

There is no doubt that propositions for peace have been submitted directly from the Emperor of Russia to the Emperor of France, which the latter deems sansfactory. They have by him been sent to the English government, and the following occurrence took place in Paris a few days before the date of our correspondent's letter, (Lec. 6th.) Lord Cowley, the British Ambassador at the French Court was in a great rage, and stated to a gentleman that the Queen was sick at heart of the French alliance, and that the manner in which Louis Napoleon treated her was more in the light of one of his subjects, than a Queen of England. But our correspondent says that we may feel assured that the propositions will be accepted, and peace made, unless some unforescen accident should prevent. It would not be venturing a rash opinion to predict that this result will happen within the next six weeks.

What is to be effect on us? What is the state of things which has to be taken into account before coming to a conclusion on this point? The Government of England and the aristocracy entertain towards us an undoubted hostility-this is manifest .-Ti, ev dislike our growth, our expansion and our futur e prospects, and they would be well pleased to be n volved in a war with us, if they could combine Europe against us. But we have powerful friends in the English nation. All men of active money capital, all manufacturers, merchants, laborers, the mass, generally, would look on a war with us as a war against sentiments which they venerate, though they cannot establish them. This is their disinterested feeling. Then they see in the withholding of the supply of Cotton, Breadstuffs, and Bullion, a calamity which they look upon with horror. This sentiment cannot be judged in its extent from a distance. "I had an opportunity," our friend writes, of witnessing it within the last few days in its full force, when certain alarming appearances indicate a difficulty between the two countries.'

This large and influential portion of the people of England is represented by a class of statesmen who have risen, in spite of obstacles, to the House of Commons, and who are calmly, but more efficaciously than Kossuth and all his clan, instilling pure republican

doctrines into the English mind. a the present head of the English ministry, Lord safe. Pal neiston, the United States has a bitter and unrefall within her grasp. A bold and decisive course, on the part of this country, with reference to the Crampton enlistment affair, and the other matters of difficulty between the two countries, would at once arouse all the friendly elements already spoken of, dent has officially communicated them. and a great strength would be given to the opposition by the alarm of the masses. No fear is entertained with the royalty of Europe. Victoria-the Royal formation shall have been received. House of Brabant—the King of Sardinia—the Duke The attempt of the Northern Light to go to sea, sent military strength of France, leaving them to of Col. French.

ied by France, within the last few years, but no more ing about .- Daily Journal, 3d inst. important action has been had than a late decree which enables foreign-built shipping to be naturalized and owned by French citizens. We may also thentic sources, of the determination of the govern- Georgia, introduced the following :ment to carry the principle still further, and to adopt free trade as its policy. In all this there is discoverable a determination to become independent of Liverpool, and to make France, now communicating with the whole continent by Railroads extending in every direction, the point of attraction for trans-Atlantic commerce. It is our policy to build up this feeling, for, besides giving us competing markets, it enables us to hold the interests of the continent in our hands. dependant upon us for the supply which they now derive [second-hand] from England.

The Empress of France will soon be (Deo volente) in a situation to dispense with her hoop. She is in tended to them, and have thrust it back wit fine health, and the luck of the Emperor almost en- tempt.

sures a son.

say, decidedly acceptable to us. Some accident may intervene to prevent it. Our own views did not point to any immediate peace, still, there is no doubt of the correctness of our correspondent's statements, and as little of the fact that he is in a position to draw more accurate conclusions from the circumstances of the

case than we, at a distance, could expect to do.

Want of time and space yesterday prevented our making any attempt at analysis or synopsis of the President's message for the convenience of such of our readers as might feel indisposed or unable to devote the time necessary for the perusal of the docu-

In the matter of Foreign relations, those existing between the United States and Great Britain, in connection with Central American affairs, present the most threatening aspect. The British interpretation of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty is so directly at variance with that adopted by the United States, as to come in direct collision. The President evidently regards this issue as threatening. The prospects of a peaceable settlement cannot, as yet, appear very right, when the Chief Magistrate only feels justified in using the extremely cautious language, "It has appeared proper to me not to consider an amicable solution of the controversy hopeless."

The recruitment affair is also gone into at some ength. The subject is under discussion, the result of which will be communicated to Congress in due me. Some other matters of minor importance, afecting our relations with Great Britain, are referred

The question of the Danish Sound Dues is briefly but clearly presented. The President has declined on the part of the United States to accept the invitation to be represented in a convention to take into

Our relations with other foreign nations are brief-

The President recommends a revision of the exist ing tariff, with a view of bringing the revenue within the bounds required for a prudent and economical administration of the government. He thinks that the principle on which the revenue of the country is perity. There has been no actual "crisis," but neiraised, kept and disbursed, is correct, and ought not

An army retired list is recommended for disabled officers, and an increase of pay for those in active

An appropriation is recommended for the construction of six steam sloops of war.

The post office does not pay expenses by over two millions of dollars. This is attributed to the vast amount of printed matter carried free, and also to the and the inflated values consequent upon such undue high rate of pay to railroads and steamships carry-

The remaining topics "Constitutional Theory of the Government," and "Constitutional Relations of Slavery," are treated in a bold, able, manly and thoroughly national manner. They are treated in a cautious prudence would have dictated—that the rimanner worthy of President Pierce. The same man around whom the national, conservative men of the country rallied in 1852. It is the doctrine of the Democratic party-of the glorious seventy-four. It is the only doctrine with which the country can be

As for the President's sending in his message before the organization of the House, the message itself explains that. If factions will not organize, the President is still bound to act in pursuance of the Constitution. And, besides, there are matters affect. ing our foreign relations which the Senate can act ascending scale of a more healthy progress. upon irrespective of the House, now that the Presi-

Daily Journal, 3d inst.

The Nicaragua affair is, next to the speakercordiale" between England and France is almost bro- receive Col. Parker H. French as minister from the safe and time-honored principles of the government; ken, and the establishment of peace puts an end to it new government of Nicaragua, on the ground that and the man who has stood and who now stands thing we have not forgotten. It is one of the very but the bravery of her soldiers, who, ill-fed and the United States is not in possession of information Democratic convention at Cincinnati has a plain on the floor of the House, by a member of that House, worse provided, fought with a courage which could sufficient to assure it that the government so estabnot be surpassed. But France has won all the lished is really acceptable to the majority of the higher the better. The more totally regardless of fact by others, it seemed to have been passed over as "gloire," and the Emperor feels it; and it is just people of that State, or has any claim to speak on temporary excitements, or temporary excitements, the a matter of course. The majority refused to adat this moment that the "parvenue" surrounds their behalf. Under these circumstances, he cannot better; the more broadly, boldly, nationally Demohimself and his lovely and "interesting" wife be received; not, at any rate, until more definite in-

of Cambridge, at successive times have tasted the in defiance of the authorities of the United States, hospitality of the Tuilleries-have been made to was very promply rebuked by the guns of the public

their proportion, the same well drilled, active, highly and all the degrees of comparison. We got but mere organization is certainly something, but not evpressed with the power-actual, tangible and effica- manner of things that a gentleman wants in their

to the great doctrine inaugurated by the Democratic Says he, "that's the place to get clothes, and, by the members, is getting tired. party of the United States, in the gradual adoption way, your br-oadcloth generally." That was of the principles of Free Trade. Several important enough, and we contrived to change the subject, alreductions have taken place in the rate of duties lev- though, no doubt, our friend knew what he was talk-

It is next to useless to say anything about the

Resolved, That WILLIAM A. RICHARDSON be chosen Speaker of the House of Representatives for the Thirty-This resolution was subsequently withdrawn, there

appearing no chance; for its passage. The so-called Americans" have thus had the olive branch ex-

Ex-Senator Berrien of Georgia, died on the The prospects of peace thus held out are, we must 1st instant.

Retrospective.

The last day of the year seems to be a fitting period to cast a glance over the events by which the character of the time, must, in future ages, be estimated. Eighteen hundred and fifty-five is not yet historical. The feelings of excited partizanship inevitable to all times in which history is acted, must measurably subside before that history can be written, is no attribute of so-called history.

But there are events in the history of the year now passing away that all must have seen, and drawn their inferences from. The great European war is a staring and significant fact, too deeply important to be ignored, even by those who have no mmediate connection with it. Blessed with peace. and with wisdom enough to let other people fight their own battles without involving ourselves in entangling alliances or futile sacrifices, the United States still feel the effects of the terrible struggle .-We feel it here in the depression of our leading staples, and in the "tightness" which is the inevitable sirable only less than to the actual combatants.

Taking out of account the terrible waste of human life, from which the Christian and philanthropist must shrink with horror, the waste of capital, and its diversion from the channels of commerce and peaceful enterprise, is a matter deeply to be deplored the statesman and the merchant. Allied by interest as the world is, the loss or diversion of the capital of any of its separate communities is felt by him for thus, as they insisted, casting imputations on road. To say the least, as far as the road is conall as so much abstracted from the common fund. And this war, has so far, been fruitless of results, cave in the way of mutual exhaustion and distress. The rumors of peace with which the year closes may amount to nothing. We think that they will evenconsideration certain propositions to be submitted by tuate in nothing, for the present; but the eagerness with which they are caught up, shows the general sylvania. longing for peace pervading the public mind of Europe, and we may add, of America.

> How to classify the year with reference to the experience of our own land, will be found somewhat into these serious charges thus openly preferred difficult. It has not been a year of disaster, but neither can it be regarded as one of positive prosther has there been any hearty buoyancy. The tendency of nothing has been upwards, if we except the cost of living. As a general thing, real estate, whether in private hands or as represented by stock in public works, bears a lower money value than it did a year or two ago. The European war has, no doubt, had much to do with this, by hastening the inevitable reaction which must, sooner or later, have

There is little or no question that, as a people, w have gone it with rather too much of a rush-that we have bought ahead of our available means of pay- this. ment-that we have lived in a leetle bigger style than things, has carried many out of their depths, and that a "pressure" must have come with settling day. No doubt, circumstances have brought that day on worst yet. We think differently, that is, if the

Politically the year has been one of isms-of experiments-of professions and notions, and a pretty kettle of fish has been made of it. The year goes out and no Speaker. But a healthier tone is among presentatives, where one member charged another cratic, the better. Fling that banner once more to the breeze, and there will be found safety in its ev-

The Speakership. Tecur to the greatness of French military renown by armed vessels. There can be little doubt but that the early organization of the House, that all hands are had come within two votes of an election, and the exhibition of the old and scarred veterans, under Transit Company, to which that steamer belongs, is exceedingly tired of the present state of affairs, and it was confidently anticipated that he would re- of extraordinary statements, but if negotiations be the roof of the "Hotel des Invalides," and beneath a party to the movements in Nicaragua, or that ad-exceedingly anxious to arrive at some definite result. ceive these on the next ballot. In the meantime, in the lofty and spacious dome, each in their turn have venturers have been carried out, with a view to in- Where there is a will, there is a way. But beyond the course of some discussion it was asked whether of St. Helena." Nor has this shrewd and intelligent ny, or that there were such on board the Northern progress. Exervibing stands near about where it Mr. Brown and the Free Soilers. This drew from embrace the present opportunity to make peace. monarch failed to impress his visitors with the pre- Light by the mediate, if not the immediate, assistance used to stand. On Wednesday the House resolved Mr. Bayly of Virginia, an indignant denial. But that no motion to adjourn should be in order until a the question being put to Brown directly, he adremember that he has 180 thousand men in the Cri- We have no very exalted opinion of General Walk. Speaker be elected, and then, pending a resolution mitted that David Wilmot had written a letter to Law arrived here this afternoon, from Aspinwall mea, 10 thousand in Rome, and six hundred thou- er. His course in Lower California and Sonora was inviting Mr. Orr, of S. C., to preside as temporary which he had given an answer. He had in fact bringing 275 passengers and \$1,500,000 in gold. sand in France. He summons to their view his not calculated to give reason for such an opinion, chairman, the House took a recess from four o'clock promised to constitute certain committees in a way camp of seventy-five thousand men at St. Omars, and nor can we regard his doings in Nicaragua as other on Wednesday afternoon until ten o'clock on Thurs- that would be satisfactory to Wilmot and his friends. he marches them thro' files extending for miles from than successful fillibustering. But for all that, he day morning, of course treating the resolution against Mr. Brown endeavoured to explain but without ef- arrived up on the 4th inst. the railroad stations to St. Cloud. He bids them to may accomplish something. Without being a Saint, adjourning as a dead letter. Still, there appears to fect. The state of excitement was without parallel. the Champe de Mars, where 30 thousand cavalry and he may still be able to infuse new life into the half- be a sort of idea abroad that a Speaker is to be elec- Mr. Brown never got a vote after that revelation .-50 thousand foot pass in review, and he tells them dead body of the Central American Republics, and ted this week. Upon what grounds this notion rests, that besides all this, Bordeaux, Lyons, Marseilles, be, in fact, the pioneer of Uncle Sam on the Isthmus. we are totally unable to say, except it be the univer-Lisle, Strasbourg, indeed all France, possesses, in lt rained through all the moods and tenses, sal weariness of the present state of things. The disciplined soldiery. And, as if to startle Europe one New Year's gift, and it was seasonable. A erything. Wherever the strength in numbers or instill farther with the power of France, he throws gentleman walked into our office, on Tuesday, and tellect may be placed, it will be pretty certain to asinto the market a bid for seven hundred and fifty laid on our table a small package, about a foot long. sert itself, no matter which faction or party gets the the conduct of the Democratic party then, stands of Sebastopol ended in a row. Some 10,000 persons million francs, and responses flow in to twenty We looked inquiringly, and he did a tale unfold, and first move. The battle of the Constitution must be out in opposition to that of the dominant party, now. were present. After the breaking up of the celebratimes the amount, not from the rich and great, but he also unfolded the package which turned out to be fought sooner or later on the floor of the House, and from the bourgeoise and the ouvrier, the citizen and a double-back action, patent foldable umbrella. in the great arena of the country. If, as appears, denunciation which had been heaped upon his head, the blouse. The situation of France at this time is a "There," said he, "never say that republics are un- the House be really sectional, a national Speaker he, in that very Congress, went the whole stripe, study for a statesman, and whether he approves the grateful, that umbrella I specially selected for you, cannot nationalize it. If otherwise, a sectional Speak- Fugitive Slave Law, included We believe that mode by which this power was secured, or the man- from a large and splendid assortment at Scott & Bald- er cannot sectionalize it. If men be only true to years after he had been fully tried, he was apner in which it is swayed, he cannot fail to be im- win's "where." said he enthusiastically, "they have all their own principles, the country will surely be safe. pointed to some office in Ohio or Indiana. We think it more than probable that there will be line." To all this we assented—the fact is no doubt a Speaker shortly. The public business demands the the Republic, all that we can say is, that the develope- the French flag on the corvette Embuscade in repar-A very high tribute of respect is now being paid so. But our friend waxed rather uncomplimentary. attention of Congress, and the country, like the

The Laying of the Corner Stone. According to appointment the corner stone of the the list, as we have no copy. We suppose one will his courtesy. be furnished to some of the papers for publication .-Rev. A. Paul Repiton officiated as Chaplain upon the occasion, and Thos. Loring, Esq., made some very impressive remarks. The weather was favorable, and the display very handsome.

By the way, yesterday we said that there was deposited no President's message. We had, of course. reference to the strange fact that on the 27th of December there was still no President's message to deposit .- Daily Journal, 28th inst.

New York, Jan. 1.—The steamer Quaker City, be compelled to take a Pilot while crossing the bar, tes to the 2/th, ar

certain criminations and recriminations, between the lar period in 1854. We cannot say that the exhibit Wilmington, and other members of the supporters of Mr. Fuller, and the supporters of Mr. is as flattering as we could have wished; but it is Banks. Pending the calling of the roll for the seven- quite as good as could have been expected under the teenth time. Mr. Millward of Pennsylvania, a Fuller circumstances, when we take into account the unu- row (Friday) evening, the 4th inst., at 71 man, got up and stated that he had been approached sual, and indeed, almost unprecedented depression o'clock. Business of importance will come privately by a member and assured that he would which has pervaded every interest connected with before the meeting. and even then, we need hardly say that infallibility be made Chairman of a Committee—the Committee our leading staples. At the present ruling rates for on engraving, printing or lithographing if he would turpentine and spirits, there is slight stimulus for vote for Mr. Banks. The name of the member who either distillation or the production of the crude arhad approached him was John J. Pearce of Pennsyl-ticle. The timber and lumber interest has also vania. Mr. Millward stated distinctly, that Pearce shared in the general depression, and the falling off had given him to understand that he had Mr. Banks in the experts of the year is much more marked has arrived here, with Havana dates to the 24th inst authority for making the offer which he had made. than on the quarter just closed.

Mr. Banks desired to say a word to the House .- largely increased. It may be proper to remark that He had given no assurance of any kind, whatever, to the flour reported this quarter has mainly arrived by result of such a state of things. To us peace is de- the gentleman from Pennsylvania, nor to any other railroad. It is for our mercantile community to use

Committee in case he voted for him, (Banks.)

debate, in answer to a question by A. K. Marshall, can only be extended by their own efforts, and we stated that he had heard assurances given to mem- really must say that the employment of such exer- nesday morning, stopping at Key West the same bers, that the interests of Pennsylvania would be tions will be much more in keeping with the reputasafe, &c., in the event of the Pennsylvania delegation for energy and enterprise so nobly earned by the West on Monday, from San Juan, with one hundred tion going for a certain gentleman for Speaker. Sev- mercantile community of this place, than will be any eral of Mr. Millward's colleagues were "down" on querulous complainings or talkings about a Virginia evening for New York. his colleagues. Mr. Paine said that instead of blam- cerned, we are in fully as favorable a position as ing the honorable gentleman, who had exposed the anybody else, and besides, the thing is done and can't fraud, gentlemen ought to be very much obliged to be undone. Working to avail ourselves of the advanhim. He had himself heard Mr. Pearce say that he tage we have is far preferable to lamenting over the had assurances that Mr. Banks would so construct the advantages we have not. Committees as to take care of the interests of Penn-

Mr. A. K. Marshall wanted further ballotting dispensed with for the balance of the day, in order that members might have an opportunity of examining against a prominent candidate for the Speakership. The House refused to adjourn. The roll was called, and Mr. Banks came within three of an election.

The total failure of these charges and exposures to produce the slightest effect upon the ballotting, is one of the strange phenomena of the times. Is this to be accounted for on the hypothesis that political morality has reached so low a point in the present House as to render such tampering with members simply a matter of course; or, on the other hand, are these "awful disclosures" merely regarded in the followed the undue expansion of the credit system, light of a shrewd electioneering dodge on the part of Mr. Fuller's friends to kill off Mr. Banks? There is surely something strange in the matter. It is an odd chapter in the history of the times. Verily, the administration party holds no hand in such a game as

One time the vote for Mr. Banks came within two of a majority; that was the nearest. The aggregate valship in building fine houses, and doing other fine vote increased and his did not; so that, comparatively speaking, he fell off.

Is there any use in speculating upon the future? Not much we think, but the number and pertinacity had received 120 men by the steamer Sierra Nevada. sooner than it would otherwise have come; but, the of Banks's friends are certainly beginning to tell .thing has been merely a matter of time, and, upon They stick like wax, only more so. Banks certainly the whole, we cannot see but it is as well now as at stands the best chance. Some think that none of the cific arrived here this afternoon, with Liverpool dates time in the first ten days in January, a Democrat, lesson of the times be improved. If this be the case, not yet named, will quietly take his place as Speaker, the Russian arms. No particulars had been received of the fail of Kars, before the Russian arms. No particulars had been received of the fail of Kars, before the we think that the coming year will place us on the and return his best thanks in his smoothest tone, ec, but the garrison is supposed to have surrendered, for the unexpected honor, &c.

The Herald of Monday last, says that in our re- from the city to hasten the advance of Omar Pacha, ference to the recent revelations in the House of Rethat the French government could be drawn into ship, the most prominent topic before the public of the people. Drifted out on the wild sea of excite- with endeavoring to procure his vote for Mr. Banks, had surrendered, as it was only some 8000 strong: hostilities against us as yet. Indeed, the "entente the United States." The President has declined to ment they turn again to the old land-marks—to the as speaker, by improper influence, we have forgot—and they were too much reduced by famine to cut Stage Company; a man named Johnston; an Irishten our friend Brown, &c. Now that is the very altogether. Should the war cease now, it ends at a the previously existing government was overthrown, foremost by those principles, will find that he sians had attacked the extremity of the French lines man, the latter having one arm shattered. The lomost unpropitious moment for England. Her career and the present government established by persons has acted well, and also wisely. The people are peculiarity of the recent affair consists in the fact that with a force of 3,000 men, and after an hour's fightin it has been marked by no redeeming characteristic not citizens of Nicaragua, and the government of tired of isms and pretensions and squabblings. The although a charge was openly and positively made ing withdrew. Both armies were comfortably housed into so grave a matter, and with this grave matter before the House, the ballot was proceeded with, and

no change whatever exhibited in the vote. How different was the case of Brown. On Wed-It may be looked upon as a symptom favoring the nesday the 12th Dec. 1849, Mr. Brown of Indiana His name was instantly withdrawn. That was the was caught in a wrong place, tampering with Free- sides. Nearly all the Indians of the North were ar- State, and to have acted with that party throughout. Soilers or any body else.

We do not forget the case of Brown. We recollect it well, and we know in what a bright contrast It is due to Brown to say that after all the bitter

If the new regime is to restore the purer days of ments in the House, so far, make a mighty lame showing that way.

A BIG TURNIP .- D. McMillan, Esq., presented us Town Hall was laid with the appropriate Masonic this morning with what seems to us a glorious vegeceremonies. The stone stands at the North-East table of the above species, weighing twelve pounds, corner of the building, and is of marble. A metallic and measuring thirty-two inches in circumference. box 15 inches long, 8 inches wide, and 5 inches deep There may be turnips that can beat this, but we Speakership. There is no Speaker and that is about is let into the centre of the stone, and contains va- should like to see them. The turnip in question was await orders from Gen. Wool. notice the free importation into France of timber, all that can be said. Over eighty ballottings have rious articles and documents, a list of which was grown on Mr. McMillan's plantation, on the Sound, lumber, &c., and assurances are given, from aubeen had without result. On Friday Mr. Seward of read out by Isaac Northrop, Esq. We cannot give 25 miles from town. Mr. McM. has our thanks for

Navigation and Pilotage, for Cape Fear River and Six lives were lost. Bars, we publish the Act regarding Pilotage, as laid down in the 17th section, 85th chapter, of the revised on and after this day, viz:

" No master of a vessel shall be required to take or keep a Pilot on board, or pay for pilotage, in the river inside of the bar, in going either up or down the river; nor shall any vessel, under sixty tons burthen, otage, except where signals are made for a subject to the payment of pilotage. tell us what fires up the rosy face."

33- The proceedings in the House of Representa- 1 33- We publish to day our table of exports for the tives on Thursday were rendered somewhat lively by quarter ending 31st ult., as compared with a simi-

sal on his own responsibility. Mr. Millward said fluctuations, but not necessary to refer to it now .emphatically that Pearce told him that Banks had We shall go into the whole matter more fully in conpromised to make him (Millward,) Chairman of a nection with the publication of our yearly statement, from which it will also appear that cotton has very their exertions to extend their trade with the interior Mr. Millward had in the course of the incidental in the direction of the North Carolina Railroad. It

"Happy New Year" to everybody, not excepting the "Know Nothings" personally, commercially and socially-politically we want everybody to be democratically happy.

It being the First of January we have many things of Nicaragua were not citizens; and, until there to attend to out of doors and must beg our friends to should have been some popular recognition or confirexcuse some postponements of little items until next day. Eighteen-fifty-six is upon us and a mighty from the new government. I know these to be the uncomfortable beginning it makes. Well, a bad be- facts, and you can rely upon them as such, notwithginning makes a good ending. So the proverb says. So mote it be

DIVIDENDS. - The Bank of Fayetteville has declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent. The Charlotte & South Carolina Rail Road a dividend of 3 per cent.

Two Weeks Later From California.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 26.-The steamer Daniel Webster arrived here yesterday from San Juan, which port she left on the 12th, bringing dates from San Francisco to the 5th inst. The rainy season had set

The Indian war in Oregon continued at the latest

The San Francisco markets were quiet. Provisions pany the Northern Light. were dull, with a declining tendency.

The steamer Star of the West left San Juan for New York with \$500,000 in gold. Nicaragua affairs were in an unsettled state. Walker

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE. New York, Dec. 28 .- The American steamer Pa-

From Asia intelli-The news is quite interesting

gence has been received of the fall of Kars, before and Pennsylvania Railroad, last evening. Several in consequence of the famine prevailing. When General Kentz and another Turkish officer escaped Gen. Williams was about sending a flag of truce to the Russians, to offer terms of capitulation. Nothing else was known, but it was believed that the garrison their way through the Russians. Omar Pacha was near Kutais, which the Russians hold in force.

From the Crimea the intelligence is that the and provisioned.

The firing still continues between the north and south sides of Sebastopol.

Russia has opened a new loan at Berlin and Ham burg of fifty million rubles.

The Austrian army has been reduced to the peace Naples has published a convention with the United

States, defining the rights of neutrals. The Queen of England has made an order in coun cil which authorizes the issue of £475,000 in notes party in the country. Completely purged of the last by the Bank of England beyond the amount specified

Respecting the prospects of peace there are a mass

on foot they have not progressed a step. It is known that differences exist in the English cabinet. Lords Palmerston and Panmure urge on the war, whilst the been carried pilgrims to the shrine of "the Prisoner terference there, on board the vessels of that compathing the some correspondence had not taken place between rest of the cabinet supports Napoleon's suggestion to be regarded in the South as a signal for a general Further from California-Arrival of the George

NEW YORK, December 28th .- The steamer George The steamer Golden Age, with New York dates

to the 5th ultimo, arrived at San Francisco on the 20th, and the steamer Cortes, with dates to the 9th. The George Law brings San Francisco dates to the

5th inst., the same as received via New Orleans yes-The Indian war in the North was progressing with

rayed against the whites. A true bill had been found against Corn, the Italian gambler, for the murder of General Richardson. The festival at San Francisco in honor of the fall

tion a large procession of Americans marched to the Russian consul's residence. Murders were on the increase in the State. The newspapers teem with them.

The steamer Georgia burst her boiler at Petalume. killing two persons and wounding many others. The lisaster was caused by the carelessness of the officers of the boat, who have been indicted. On the 13th the U. S. frigate Independence saluted

ation for the arrest of General Dillon, who then The Indians at Puget's Sound have entered into

gagement at Puyallup River the Indians were de- wealth, when you are assembled in your council, refeated with a loss of 30 killed .. Oregon dates to the 29th ult. had been received .-Several engagements had taken place between the

volunteers and the Indians, in which the latter were Governor Douglas, of Vancouver's Island, had

placed arms and ammunition at the disposal of Gov. At the mouth of Rig River, near Mendocino, on

Ocean broke in and wrecked the American brigs At the request of the Board of Commissioners of Kingsbury and North Bend, and a Chilian bark .-Business was very dull at San Francisco, and the

the Market closed with a slight reaction. The closcode of the laws of North Carolina, to take effect ing rates for Haxall Flour was \$15. Mess Pork \$37 85 cents. Butter 324 a 35 cents. Lard 21 cents. From the Western Plains. St. Louis, Dec. 28.—The Santa Fe mail arrived at

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

The Democratic Vigilance Committee for party in the town and county, are requested to assemble in the Court-House, to-mor-

J. D. BELLAMY,

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Ch'n Dem. Vig. Com. Jan. 3d. 1856

New ORLEANS, Dec. 28 .- The steamship Granada Most of the passengers and the mails saved from the wrecked steamer Crescent City arrived at Havana on Pearce said that he had laughingly made the propo- In the minor articles there are apparent some the 20th. The papers publish letters blaming the captain for the disaster M'lle, Rachel had arrived at Havana.

Six Creoles, charged with sedition had been arrest. ed and sent to Spain. The sentence of the American sailors, Chauncey

and Winn, through the strenuous exertions of Consul Robertson, had been commuted to labor in the arse. nal, without the mark of degredation, and receiving a slight compensation for their labor.

Still Later from Havana. CHARLESTON, Dec. 28.-The steamer Isabel has arrived from Havana, which port she left on Wed.

passengers and \$500,000 in specie. She left the same The ship Ashburton, of Newburyport, seven days

from New Orleans for Liverpool, got ashore on American shoals on the 22d, but got off after removing a portion of her cargo.

Refusal of the Government to Recognize Col.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24 .- Col. Parker H. French deressed a letter to Mr. Marcy, enclosing a copy of his credentials as Minister from Nicaragua, and requesting an interview. Mr. Marcy replied, and instead of appointing an interview, anticipated what he would have said at once, which was, in substance. that the persons who had overthrown the government mation of their authority, the United States could not recognize Col. French, nor any one else, as Minister standing any and all statements, by whomsoever made. to the contrary.

The Alleged Fillibustering Expedition. NEW YORK, Dec. 26 .- The Northern Light is still inder seizure, bail in the case having been refused. A search is going on in the vessel. The District Atorney has directed that all packages on the sworn manifest shall remain undisturbed until the others have been opened. The parties previously arrested have been again arrested, and put under heavy bonds. [SECOND DESPATCH.]

Several persons charged with originating this fillibustering expedition have been admitted to bail today in the sum of \$5,000 each. All the cargo has been carefully examined except

the coal, which will be overhauled at Greytown .-The District Attorney, at the request of the Steamship Company, will let two United States officers accom The Steamboat Company use very strong lan-

guage, and threaten to sue the United States District ttorney for damages. There is a report that a despatch has been received

from New Orleans stating that a large number of fillibusters would leave that city to-day in the Prometheus for Grevtown.

Terrible Railroad Accident.

PITTSBURG, January 1 .- A terrible accident oc-SECOND DESPATCH.

At half past four o'clock yesterday afternoon, the three o'clock train going west on the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad, came in collision with the fast train going east to Darlington Summit. The accident occurred at the heavy curve and was quite disastrous in its effects. Four persons were killed :-Mr. Stokes, the agent of the New Castle and Erie man, and another individual whose name is not ascertained. About sixteen were wounded-among them, the engineer of the express train, and the fire. comotives and cars were seriously injured, both trains being under full headway. The accident was caused by the watch of the Conductor of the fast train being three-quarters of an hour slow.

Correspondence of the Journal.

WASHINGTON. Dec. 29th, 1855. EDITOR OF THE JOURNAL - Dear Sir :- Four ballots have been had to day for Speaker, with little variation from former results. It is understood that the Democrats, at their caucus last night, determined to adhere to Mr. Richardson.

The Democratic party is now the only national remnant of Free-soilism, it presents an unbroken front in defence of the Constitution. It is of vast impertance that it should preserve its position. In the coming canvass for President, it will serve as a nuelection of Mr. Banks, if effected, under the circumstances, will be a fact of great significance, and must rally of all who desire to perpetuate a Constitutional Union. He has avowed himself the representative of the strongest anti-slavery district in the country, elected by an unprecedented majority, and he has not hesitated to say that, if the contest is to turn upon the further extension of slavery and the Union, he is for letting " the Union slide."

Under these circumstances, the course of the Democratic party is clear. Upon them, with a majority of eighty-four against them, no blame nor responsibility can rest. Mr. Fuller, who now declares that, to prevent agitation, he would vote against the repeal of the Kansas Nebraska Act, is represented by

The Modern Greeks.

A letrer to the New York Observer encloses the following extract from the Sun of Athens, interesting both as a specimen of modern Greek journalism, and as evidences of the friendly sentiments of the Greeks toward America: "There has come to Athens an American Ambas-

sador, Mr. Roger A. Pryor, a phil-hellene and a learned man. From Washington, Capital of the New World, he has come to Athens, Capital of the Old! Welcome Ambassador of America. We, Greeks, receive thee with a brotherly joy, because all free nations are brothers of Greece, which land gave birth to Lycurgus and Solon. Amphictyon at this moment greets thy Washington, O Ambassador of America Glory be to my country that in America berself Greece has her souvenirs! O first-born Sons of Liban alliance to wage war upon the whites. In an en. erty! O Americans, of mighty navy, and great member the Greeks, for this council in which you preside is the device of Amphictyon, brother of Hellen. O first-born sons of Liberty! You have done well to concentrate all the strength of America in worsted. The U. S. forces had returned to Dallas to the office of the President. Thus are you gradually introduced to the enlightened world, and having such a fleet, and such political principles, you are mightier than the mightiest in this ancient hemisphere. Welcome, O Ambassador of America. In the Puyx of Pericles and Demosthenes, introduced by Washington the 28th of October, a tremendous swell from the and Franklin, you will ever be well received."

A MIS'ABLE NIGGER .- My friend asked Anthony Rox, a superb engine driver, on the Ohio river, how he came to get free?

"Why, Massa Vincent, my health was very bad prices of most articles had greatly declined, although when I was in Kentucky I couldn't do no kind of work; 'twas jes as much as I could do to hoe my own garden and eat the sass; and the missus that Crushed Sugar 11 cents. Spirits Turpentine owned me see that I was a mis'able nigger-one of the mis'ablest kind. So I said to her-' Missus, I'm a mis'able nigger, and I ain't worth nothing, and I think you'd better sell me, I'm such a mis'able nigger. Independence last Saturday. There is no news of Now, Massa Vincent, I was such a poor nigger that special importance. In the mountain regions of New missus agreed to sell me for a hundred dollars, and rived here to-day. Her news is unimportant. Two French war vessels had left Havana for San Juan.

It was reported that Rachel's health forbids any literature of the more convenient prosecutions of her voyage, or to make a harbor, shall be the Boston Post adds: "but does not lars that time out of that nigger. Wah, wah, Massevere. The in- agreed to try to work and earn the money to pay her, sa Vincent."

"Since the introduction of this bill every expedient has been resorted to to intimidate members from giving it their support. The pulpits have undertaken o speak in the name of Almighty God against it .-The abolition press have placed the names of members in what they are pleased to call the roll of in-famy who have voted for the bill. Such abuse is courted rather than avoided.

The opponents of the bill say the people will condemn us forever. I have heard the same sort of ago here, that I might look for some green spot by the side of some gentle stream, where I might find found their political grave, and I have been continued here by the wish of my constituents, and against has been punished.

my own desire. "But, sir, gentlemen of free-soil and abolition proclivities tell us, if we persist in urging this measure, they will leave the Democratic party. I hope they will; for in the hour of danger and trial they are onposed to us, and have ever been; and it is only when the victory is certain, and the spoils to be divided, that they act with us. They have marred the moral if the victory by their clamor for the spoils. For one, I have no desire to propitiate them. Sir, we shall pass the bill, settle a great principle, and so settle it, that in all future time we can systain it;

the country will approve it, and these gentlemen, now so clamorous, will acquiesce-yes, sir, I believe to go back to some speech or essay where they maintained the doctrine that we now apply.

"I want to say a word or two to our friends before

conclude. I want to say, to them, that our danger,

and our sole danger, consists in our divisions. I want to say right here to our northern friends, that our fortunes are linked up with this bill. The assault s made upon you. Your names are in every aboliion sheet in the land, in what they call the 'roll of infamy.' If we falter under such a fire as this, there is Sunday school that I am playing." no arm but that of resurrection that can reach us. Take my word for it, you will find that to be true .-You never make anything in one of these political fights by yielding. Fight it out, and fight it ever .-Our safety consist in standing together. If we fall, et us fall together, and fall fighting. Let us ask no uarter, and give none. I have a word to say, too, to our southern friends, and what I submit to them applicable to our northern friends, too. In the letails of the bill there are a great many things about which we differ; there are a great many things that we would prefer to have otherwise. But we shall ave to give up our opinions about these details for the sake of the great principle involved in the bill. we stand firm, and pass the bill, my word for it that the excitement which has been manufactured at the North will blow over before the elections next fall, or, at all events, just after them. We appeal to you in a spirit of generosity to yield something in details, to stand by the friends who have stood by you; not stood by you because we yielded to you, but because we believed we were doing justice and

right. "The principle will triumph from this time for ward, and the day will soon pass by where no more scriminations shall be drawn between the States of his Union-discriminations that ought never to have been drawn under any circumstances, and which were not made at the foundation of this government. , if they had a good opportunity, that they could s a bill which would suit them exactly, but which

Gentlemen need have no apprehensions ut the storm that will be raised at the North. d here and voted against the Wilmot proviso th only eleven Northern men supporting me. ted against it because I considered it to be wrong. ow many of you, gentlemen, would be willing to ratic party tell us that they have thus far gone with is, but cannot go any further with us. For one, I m glad to get rid of you, if you cannot stand up to principles of justice and equality among the tates-the ability of man to govern himself.

The notorious David Wilmot, who co-operated and operates with the know nothings as the best way break down the Democratic party in Pennsylvaas one of the conspirators that assisted in comple-ing the fusion between the whigs, abolitionists, and w nothings against the democracy of that State last election, has brought suit against Mr. ase, the editor of the Montrose Democrat, for en so many extraordinary demonstrations of know ty thing influence in the jury box, that not to speak the last outrage—we allude to that just perpe-

e Fassmore Williamson case, and when the majoriof the Supreme Court of the State pronounced
eir judgment on the same case, Wilmot railed
ainst them by the hour on the hustings, employing
nguage, and suggesting punishments, quite in the
irit of the New York Tribune. The editor of the
ontrose Democrat commented freely upon this prosution of the judicial office, and is now called upon answer for libel for daring to speak of one who as in turn slandered every honest public man in the

Rehearsal of the French Emperor's Speech.

The Paris correspondent of the Manchester Guarin relates the following anecdote: is certain that Louis Napoleon calculated admibly the effects of his speech, knew that they ought be considerable, and was resolved on his own part leave nothing undone which should assure to his ech its fullest measures of success. An anecdote, authenticity of which I can vouch for, will show how determined he was that nothing in so seria matter should be left to chance. The great was lest, in so vast a building the sound of the nan voice should be altogether lost; and it was icted that even the enormous mass of instruments chorusses would have a very small radiance of nd. The Emperor was seriously pre-occupied by s, for he knew he was going to speak to all Euar him distinctly. He consulted several men of to Geo. Ha 30—Steat on this point, who advised a recurrence to the H. Marsh. tem of the ancients, and suggested the placing of that are called vessels of resonance under the throne, at at stated angles of sound in the building itself.

Steamer James A. D. Cazaux.

Dec. 31—Steamer Fan

Steamer Fan ice were of opinion that everything was in order. Emperor, however, was not yet satisfied, and on night of the 14th-15th, between one and two o'ck in the morning, he arrived to make a trial in own person. Accompanied by five or six of his e, and having appointed a commissary of the Crys-Palace to meet him, he entered the gigantic nave he Industrie, and posting his followers in differparts of the building, he delivered in a loud voice speech from the throne. The resonance was im-; each hearer in succession assured him of and he quietly replied: "Now, then, I am sure my intonations." You may remember that on the heart of the subject of the subjec the subject of universal astonishment was the less and sonorousness of the Emperor's voice, have a sonorousness of the Emperor's voice, have of every man are a sonorous. The less and sonorousness of the Emperor's voice, have of every man are a sonorous. The less and sonorousness of the Emperor's voice, have of every man are a sonorous. The less and sonorousness of the Emperor's voice, have of every man are a sonorous. The less and sonorousness of the Emperor's voice, have of every man are a sonorous. The less and sonorousness of the Emperor's voice, have of every man are a sonorousness. The less and sonorousness of the Emperor's voice, have of every man are a sonorousness. The less are a sonorousness of the Emperor's voice, have of every man are a sonorousness. The less are a sonorousness of the Emperor's voice, have of every man are a sonorousness. The less are a sonorousness of the Emperor's voice, but the sonorousness of the Emperor's voice, and the sonorousness of the Emperor's voice, but the ich is naturally neither loud nor sonorous. The park of every man one met was "what stentorian with naval stores, &c. Schr. Emily, Mankin, for New York, by J. H. Flanner;

a such a space?" I tell you this because, as I said, can answer for its absolute truth, and because it hows the extreme importance Louis Napoleon at-

AMENITIES OF WAR IN THE CRIMEA.-The French troops are opposite the Russians along the whole line The speech of the democratic candidate for Speaker of the House of Representatives in support of the Kansas and Nebraska bill, delivered on the 20th of May, 1854, is now before us, and the following passages are so pertinent and so manly, so patriotic and so democratic, that we cannot resist laying them before our readers:

"Since the introduction of this bill every expeditions are specified with respect to the Russians soldiers, not to be wanting in politeness, did the same, thus showing that they were politeness, did the same, thus showing that they were disposed for a conference.

The French soldiers then showed their bread and coffee, and the Russians their gourds of brandy, and then with common accord advanced toward each other without arms, and took their coffee and brandy together. It appears that this kind of recreation went on for some days without the knowledge of the French or Russian officers. The Gringalet Battery at times sent some shot among these jovial gentletalk before. Why, they have told me some years men, but that did not prevent the meetings from taking place. A few days since the General was inmy political grave. Sir, instead of that, they have were issued to put a stop to such proceedings. The formed of the fact, and the most rigorous orders captain, who ought at first to have prevented them,

THE CUTTING OF MAHOGANY PROHIBITED IN HAY. TI .- A letter from Port au Prince, recently received in Boston, says:

"We have to inform you that the Emperor has just published an edict prohibiting the further cutof mahogany, and also the transportation to the seaboard of what wood is now cut in the interior. Only such parcels as are already on their way down, or at the shipping ports, can be expedited, and the twenty thrifty arbors; and in a few years it could be made to or at the shipping ports, can be expedited, and the quantity of these is very small, and our stock entirely exhausted. The only plausible reason that can be assigned for this measure, which has been for some time in contemplation, is that his majesty wishthat is the word—or swear that they were always for es to turn the attention of his people more to the the principle, but opposed to its application to these cultivation of their fields and the production of more the principle, but opposed to its application to these Territories; and some of them will doubtless be able ground provisions, the quantity of which has been WILLIAM H. WHITE. rapidly diminishing for the past few years, and is insufficient for the supply of their necessities."

The letter also states that Soulogue is accumulating a large army to invade the Dominician side of the island, and has ordered all the clerks over sixteen years of age in Port au Prince to enlist. A GOOD LITTLE GIRL.—" It is not proper for you

to play school, my dear, to-day; for it's Sunday." I know it mother," replied the little girl, " but it

less, are troubled with this annoying symptom, still as it is a general thing, we do not attempt to medicate until something serious intervenes. We would, as a public monitor, warn all our readers against the sin of neglect, and at the oughly renovated from cellar to garret, and turnished throughly renovated from cellar to garret, and the particular to take baggage, and give such other attentions as the traveller may require. a general thing, we do not attempt to medicate until something serious intervenes. We would, as a public monitor, warn all our readers against the sin of neglect, and at the same time recommend to their notice Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, the original preparation as prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, No. 120 Arch Street, Philadelphia. We have seen cures effected through its influence."—Scott's Weekly. For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by Dr. A. O. BRADLEY, and C. & D. DREEF. Druggists. and C. & D. DuPRE, Druggists. Dec.24.—t5J d&w.

GREAT CURE OF RHEUMATISM .- The Editor of the Richmond Republican, of Dec. 24th, 1852, says that Carter's Spanish Mixture is no quack medecine.

They had a man in their press room who was afflicted with Mercurial Rheumatism, who was continually complaining of misery in the back, limbs and joints;—his eye had become feverish and mattery, neck swollen, throat sore, and all the symptoms of Rheumatism, combined with Scrofula. Two bottles of Carter's Spanish Mixture cured him, and in an editorial notice as above, they bear testimony to its wonderful effects, and say their only regret is, that all suffering with disease of the blood are not aware of the existence of such a medicine. They cheerfully recommend it. Dec. 18-t17J.
For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by Wm. H. LIPPITT &
Dr. A. O. BRADLEY, Druggists.

NERVOUS DISEASES CONTROLLED AND CON-Of all the various ills that detract from the enjoyment of the House in every respect equal to any in the country. He therefore trusts that a generous public will renew and continue the liberal patronage heretofore extended to this House line of the nervous system. The horrors of Epilepsy, or while under the care of its former proprietress, Mrs. Borden, Falling Sickness, arise in most cases from this cause. Let me say to the friends of this bill, that the best readers may remember, on several occasions before we have course we can pursue is to vote down all amendments, stand by the substitute, and pass it. If we and prepared by Dr. Seth S. Hance, of 108 Baltimore Street, We feel fully satisfied that these Pills have cured some of the most stubborn cases of Epilepsy, as well as the milder forms of Fits, such as severe Cramps, Spasns, &c. We now record the fact, that persons will find these Pills equally efficacious in curing every form of nervous debility:—no matter whether manifested in the acute and excruciating form of Neuralgia, Tic-Doloreux, or Nervous Headache, the nisery of Dyspepsia or Indigestion, the suffer-ings of Rheumatism or Gout, the melancholy hallucination of depressed spirits or hysteria, their effects will be equally

On the 27th-ult., at Cedar Dale, New Hanover county, by G. J. Moore, Esq., Mr. A. L. MOORE to Miss CHARITY MURRAY, of Duplin county.

On the 20th ult., by Robinson Ward, Esq., Mr. WILLIE GOFF to Miss CATHARINE BLACKBURN, all of Samp-

On the 24th inst., in Duplin Co., PLEASANT ROSEY, wife of Jacob Best, in the 42nd year of her age. She has left a wide circle of relatives and friends to mourn her loss, and a fond husband and devoted children to mourn an irre-ated in the city of New Orleans by which an officer declared to be elected who is known to have been argely defeated at the ballot-box—we should not esurprised if Wilmot succeeded in his crusade upon ar democratic cotemporary.

Wilmot is president judge of his judicial district, but has not deemed it inconsistent with his duties to ningle in the exciting contests of party. When he distinguished Judge Kane made his decision in the Fassmore Williamson case, and when the majori
he Fassmore Williamson case, and when the majori
la this town on Sunday the 30th inst., at 5 o'clock, P.

sell & Bro.; with mdze.

Dec. 28—Schr. S. B. Strong, Hallock, from New York, to A. D. Cazaux; with indze. Schr. J. S. Wilson, Beardsley, 4 days from New York, to

J. R. Blossom; with mdze.
Schr. Theresa C, Young, from Providence, R. I., in ballast, to George Harriss.
Schr. Humming Bird, Morris, 4 days from New York, to R. Blossom; with maze.
Dec. 29—Schr. Wake, Taylor, 60 hours from New York.

to Geo. Harriss; with mdze. 30—Steamer Sun, McRimmon, from Fayetteville, to W. Steamer James R. Grist, Williams, from Fayetteville, to Dec. 31-Steamer Spray, Price, from Smithhille, to A. H.

to Lutterloh & Elliott. Jan. 1-Schr. Henry Finch, Falkenburg, from New York, Petteway & Pritchett. New Schr. George Davis, Smith, from New York, to J. H.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, from Fayetteville,

Schr. Julia Fox, Leaning, fm New York, to J. A. Stanly. Steamer Magnolia, Barber, from Fayetteville, to Lutterloh 2-Schr. Margaret Y. Davis, Robinson, from New York, to

T. C. Worth; with mdze.

CLEARED.

Dec. 27. Brig Pulaski, Crowell, for Porto Rico, by T. C.

Worth, with lumber and shingles. Brig Leonard Berry, Berry, for Cardenas, by J. & D.

ON SUCH SUBJECTS THE TESTIMONY OF

not give satisfaction.

Purchasers will be careful to ask for Dr. McLANE'S Celebrated Vermifuge, manufactured by Fleming Bros., Pittsboro', Pa. All other Vermifuges in comparison are worthless. Dr. McLane's genuine Vermifuge, also his celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable drug stores. Sold in Wilmington, by WM. H. LIPPITT. None genuine without the signature of FLEMING BROS Jan. 1st.-1wd&w

THE PATRONS OF THE HAT AND CAP EMPOR-ium are respectfully notified that all accounts made pre-vieus to this date are now due. The bills are ready and it is hoped will be promptly settled.

SHEPARD & MYERS,

Jan. 4.] Hat and Cap Emporium, No. 1 Granite Row.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE. THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale his Plantation situate in Bladen County, on Cape Fear River and Ba-ker's Creek, known as the Dr. Smith or McRee Place. The tract contains three hundred acres of fine FARMING LAND—has on it a tolerably good Dwelling House, and excellent out-houses—is within a mile and a half of a Primary and Classical School of the first rank, and in a neighborhood unsurpassed for morality, intelligence and sociability. It is well supplied with water, and has one or more good mill-seats.

The soil is better adapted to the growth of Scuppernong rival the hills of France. To any one wishing to engage in the wine business, a rare opportunity is offered. There is also an orchard of about 500 choice young apple trees, just The above property will be exposed to public sale, at the

Court House, on the first Monday in February next, if not previously disposed of.

Bladen County, N. C., Jan. 4.[-18-4w. [Fayetteville Observer copy four weeks, and send bill to

[FORMERLY MRS. BORDEN'S,]
West Side Rallread, Goldsboro', N. C.
THIS EXTENSIVE AND WELL-KNOWN PUB-THIS EXTENSIVE AND WELL-KNOWN PUB-lic Establishment has been purchased and was re-opened by the subscriber for the reception of guests on the 4th inst. is Sunday school that I am playing."

"The most confirmed cases of the most distressing diseases of times arise from indigestion. All of us, more or val and departure, and where faithful servants will be

out with new furniture, selected with special care, and arranged with an eye single to the comforts of the casual guest or permanent boarder. THE TABLE Will be richly furnished with the substantials, the dainties

and delicacies of the seasons, foreign as well as domestic markets will be rendered tributary to the constant supply, which will be served up in the best style by orderly, obliging and well-trained servants.
THE BAR

lic, as well as to himself and his employer. THE STABLES, Which are among the best in the State, have been placed in

Which are among the best in the State, have been placed in the keeping of a skillful and careful manager, who will al-ways have under his care the best and most experienced ost-lers, and it will be among the chief cares of the proprietor to see that horses of his guests be well fed and thoroughy This entire establishment has been purchased and fitted up at an enormous expense, and it will be the pleasure, as, of course, it will be the interest, of the subscriber to render

who gained for it a celebrity throughout the entire Union.
Aug. 17, 1855.—294-ly

H. L. NIXON. SOAP AND CANDLES. 10SE SUPERIOR articles, manufactured in Wilmin ton by Messrs. Costin & Gafford, are offered for sale by the undersigned, who has been appointed Sole Agent for their disposition in this place. Dealers and consumers are invited to examine and test them by use, in comparison with

such as are imported from the North. Samples are offered gratuitously, with a full conviction that these articles, after a fair trial, will be preferred to any other in market; while thoy will be sold for a less price. GEO. HOUSTON. Nov. 21.

of depressed spirits or hysteria, their effects will be equally of depressed spirits or hysteria, their effects will be equally of depressed spirits or hysteria, their effects will be equally of depressed spirits or hysteria, their effects will be equally of depressed spirits or hysteria, their effects will be equally of depressed spirits or hysteria, their effects will be equally of the country can write to the inventor and have the medicine forwarded to them by mail. The prices are one box, \$3; two, \$5; twelve, \$24; and sent to any part of the country free of postage. Direct your communications to SETH S. HANCE, 108 Baltimore street, Baltimore, Md.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF STRICKLANDS MALE SEMINARY are requested to meet in Stricklandsville on Friday, the 25th January, 1856. Those who have not paid up their subscription, will please pay up prior to the 25th January.

MILTON K. DEVANE, Treas.

Jan. 3.—101-3t--18-3t*

lar bills, ten fifties, and the balance in tens, fives, fours and threes. The papers were mostly receipts.

A reward of two hundred dollars will be given to the individual who may find and return the pocket-book to me, with the contents.

MILES FOY.

3,000 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE, BETWEEN Island and Harrison Creeks, in the county of New Hanover, on the most accommodating terms.— Good landings and plenty of water at all seasons of the year.

Dec. 31st, 1855

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS ANY FORMED a co-partnership, under the style of WILLARD & CURTIS, and will continue the GENERAL COMMISSION, WHOLE-SALE GROCERY and PROVISION BUSINESS, at the stand formarily countries by J. William No. 16. Northern

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY FORMED a co-partnership, under the style of WILLARD & CURTIS, and will continue the GENERAL COMMISSION, WHOLE-SALE GROCERY and PROVISION BUSINESS, at the stand formerly occupied by J. A. Willard, No. 10 North JAMES A. WILLARD, HENRY M CURTIS.

Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 1, 1855.—75-ti

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED WITH ME IN the Hardware Business, in Wilmington, my son C. E. ROBINSON. The business will hereafter be conducted under the firm of J. M. ROBINSON & SON. J. M. ROBINSON. Wilmington, Jan. 1st, 1856

A LL accounts made previous to this date are now due.

A Our customers will please call at the Book Store and get their small bills, which are ready for delivery.

Jan. 1, 1856.

S. W. WHITAKER.

BALLOU'S PICTORIAL for January 1st 1855, received and for sale at the Book Store. The commencement of a new volume is the time to subscribe. Call and enter your name and get No. 1 of vol. 10.

IRANK LESLIE'S NEWSPAPER.—A beautifal Illustrated Weekly; price 10 cents per copy. No. 4 of vol. 1, dated New York, Saturday, Januaay 5th, received this week only the three preceding numbers. The Illustrations in No. 4 of Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper are:—Peirce and his Cabinet discussing Central Amerington—Wreck of the Steamship Crescent City—Constructing the Raft—Arresting the Steamship Crescent City—Constructing the Raft—Arresting the Steamship Northern Light—Laying the Foundation Stone of Trinity Church, Hoboken—Portrait of General Walker—Laura Keene's Varieties—Searching by the Police—Gymnastic Institute, New York—Sidawslk Trans—Eugenia Dresses.

A finity—Church of the Steamship Northern Light—Searching by the Police—Gymnastic Institute, New York—Sidawslk Trans—Eugenia Dresses.

A finity—Church of the Steamship Northern which sold at \$1 \$\mathbb{T}\$ 100 fbs.; last sale of Eastern was at \$1 25.

Lime—Is in heavy stock and dull. Retails at \$1 25@\$1 35 cask, \$3 in quantity.

Liquons—We reduce our quotations a shade for common which we at \$1 50; Oats, 40@42; Peas, 66@70; hye 85@\$0 90.

Line—Is in heavy stock and dull. Retails at \$1 25@\$1 35 cask, \$1 75 @\$00; Green 4@5. Lard 0@12. Salt—Liv'p, Sack) \$1 75 @\$00.

Cotton—Brisk, with a slight advance. Flour—Without change. Nails—We reduce our quotation somewhat. Adament of the supply on market has become exceedingly light, and is confined to one small lot of Surinam, on which we advance our quotations. See table.

MOLASSES—In the absence of receipts for some time past, the supply on market has become exceedingly light, and is confined to one small lot of Surinam, on which we advance our quotations. Yours, in wast, yours, in wast, our quotation to 45 cents per gallon. The prices rule slight date of the Steamship Relative Process of the Steamship Relative Rel

WILMINGTON WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

It should be understood that our quotations generally epresent the wholesale prices. In filling small orders, high r rates have to be paid. NAVAL STORES, Turpentine, \$220 hs. *Virgin dip. 184 @ Yellow dip. 230 @ BEESWAX, # tb..23 @ BEEF CATTLE, \$ 100 fbs...5 00 @ 6 00 RICKS, # M.6 00 @12 00 Hard..... 1 30 Tar, Pbbl. 0 00 do., in order Tallow.....16 @ Adamantine .. 30 @ Pitch..do...1 75 Rosin, No.1,1 50 do. No.2,1 25 do. No.3,1 00 Sperm.....40 @ Java...... 17 @ Laguayra.... 13 @ DILS, & gallon. Sperm.....2 00 @ 2 Linseed, rawl 05 @ 1 95 @ B bush MESTICS, Sheeting, #yd.71 @ 8
Yarn, #tt... 17 @ 17
EGGS, #doz...25 @ 28
EMPTY BARRELS, each,
Spts. Turp. 1 75 @ 2 00 do. boiled 15 @ Whale 95 @ POTATOES, Sweet, bush 60 @ Irish, do....00 @ lrish, do....00 do. 39 bbl. .2 50 FEATHERS, # 15.42 @ 45 Fish, ₱ bbl., Mullets....5 25 @ 5 50 Mac'rel, No 1 00@00 00 do. No 2 00@10 00 do. No. 3. 5 75@ 6 00 do. No. 4 3 50@ 4 00 Western Bacon,
Middlings . 13 @
Shoulders . 12 @
N. C. Lard . 14 @
West'n do . 13½ @
Butter . . . 25 @ Shad, Ocean,00 00@00 00 Herrings, East 4 00@ 5 00 do. N.C.roe, 0 00@ none do. cut, none Dry Cod. ..5 00 @ 0 00 LOUR, # bbl., N. C. brands 9 00 @ 9 25 Cheese111 @ Pork, Mess, \$\pi\$
bbl...23 00 @24 00 RAIN, # bush. do. Prime 00 00 @00 00 Beef, Mess 00 00 @18 00 do. Fulton Pease, Cow. 75 @ 85 Rice, rough 0 00 @ 1 15 Market. 00 00 @00 00 POULTRY. Chickens, live. 15 @ clean, 1b.0 6 1 80 do. dead 00 @ 00 Turkeys, live 75 @ 100 Ред Nuts....1 Нау, 18 100 lbs. Eastern...0 00 @ 1 25 N. River... 00 @ 1 00 Alum W bush .. 50 @ | Ron, # 1b. | English, ass'd. 4½ @ American, ref. 5½ @ do. sheer...0 @ do. hoop...0 @ Liverpool #sack, ground.1 20 @ 1 40 do. fine..0 00 @ 2 00 Sugars, # 1b.
Porto Rico... 94 @ New Orleans.. 0 @ Muscovado... 7 @ Loaf & crush 103 @ Liquors, # gall (domestic. Whiskey 46 @ 48 N. E. Rum ... 48 @ 50 Clarified and Granulated . 101 @ SOAP, \$ 15..... 5 @ 8
SHINGLES, \$ M.
Contract ... 5 50 @ 6 00 Common . . 2 50 @ 3 00
STAVES, \$\mathref{H}\ M.
W. O. Bbl 15 00 @16 00 R. O. Hhd. 12 00 @16 00 Ash Head'g 10 00 @14 00 TIMBER, \$\mathcal{H}\$ M. Molasses, per gallon. Cuba......00 @ 1 Shipping.. 0 00 @10 00 Mill, prime 9 00 @ 9 50 Surinam.....00 @ do. inferior to Cut......... 0 @ 5 ordinary 0 00 @ 5 50 Wrought..... 10 @ 121 Tallow, \$15.... 12 @ 121 Note. River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, sold in the

which will be served up in the best style by orderly, obliging and well-trained servents.

THE BAR

Will be a storehouse of the best Wines and Liquors, and superintended by a gentleman of courtesy and integrity, thoroughly acquainted with his business—comprising the knowledge of what is due to the rights and comforts of the publices well-set to be served up in the best vices, the state of the best wines and Liquors, and superintended by a gentleman of courtesy and integrity, thoroughly acquainted with his business—comprising the knowledge of what is due to the rights and comforts of the pub-

Wilmington Bank Rates of Exchange. Baltimore... 1½ pr ct. prem. | Philadelphia 1½ pr ct. prem. New York,... 1½ " Virginia.... ½ " " Charleston ... 1 FREIGHTS:

DHILADELPHIA Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel, 40 TO BOSTON.

 Spirits Turpentine,
 do
 .0 70 a

 Lumber, perM
 8 00 a

 Peanuts, ₩ bushel,
 .00

 Rough Rice, ৵ bushel,
 .00

 10 10

RE VIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKET, FOR THE WEEK PADING LANGARY SED 1856

The market generally has been exceedingly quiet during MY POCKET-BOOK, AT THE RAILROAD OFFICE, the week ended this morning, and owing principally to the inclemency of the weather but little out-door business has been done. The rain has caused considerable rise in both branches the bulk, as well as recollected, were five one hundred dolars. of the Cape Fear, and at Fayetteville we learn there had been a rise of some 15 @ 18 feet; advices received up to Tuesday noon state that it had receded to 8 feet, and was still falling There is, however, sufficient water to enable the heaviest draught boats to run regularly. Very little produce has yet come down, but dealers are in anticipation of large receipts,

of No. 3 Mackerel in store. See table for rates, in quanti-

Grain—In Corn we notice but little doing. Several small parcels received per railroad (mostly to dealers) and sales in the small way at about quotations. Two lots of 306 bushels have been sold at 80 @ So cents # bushel, as in quality. The stock in dealers hands is heavy for the season, and themand limited. ——OATS—We have no sales to notice;—the market is well supplied and dull Received this week from Baltimore 2,400 bushels, which were to order, and gone into store——Pras—For Cow we notice an active enquiry Wilmington, Jan. 18t, 1850

J. M. ROBINSON & SON.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

MPORTERS, MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS, AND
Dealers in Hardware, Cultery, Iron, Steel, Nails, Agricultural Implements, &c.

Jan. 1st, 1856

timore 2,400 bushels, which were to order, and gone into store.—Peas—For Cow we notice an active enquiry, with moderate receipts, and sales during the week of about 600 bushels at 75 @ 85 cents & bushel, as in quantity. Few or no Black Eye in market.—Rice—Clean is in fair supply with a moderate demand from retailers, and sales in the small way at 5½ cents & B. Nothing doing in rough. We note save demand but planters are holding at figures above

note some demand, but planters are holding at figures above the views of buyers.

PEA NUTS—Are brought in slowly, and are in fair enquiry. Owing to the drought which prevailed during last summer the crop has fallen short about one-third, and nearly all in the country has been contracted for at \$1.75 \$\mathbb{P}\$ bushel. The few small lots arriving unsold are taken readily at above fig-

ure, for fair quality.

Hay-The market remains about as last reported, with a fair supply in dealers hands. Received this week only 95 bales Northern which sold at \$1 \$\empsymbol{0}\$ 100 lbs.; last sale of

A PRETTY BROAD HINT.—To a fond mother whose children were at the time making themselves disagreeable, a gentleman observed, "I have a decided preference to bad children, madam." "How tange: and pray for what reason?" said she, Because they are always sent out of the room." Caraux; with naval stores, &c.

Caraux; with naval stores, &c.

Jan. 1—Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, for Fayetterlile, by W. L.S. Ton Surface and wide apart, an our quotation to 45 cents per gallon. The prices relate high our quotation to 45 cents per gallon. The prices relate high our quotation to 45 cents per gallon. The prices relate high our quotation to 45 cents per gallon. The prices relate high our quotation to 45 cents per gallon. The prices relate high our quotation to 45 cents per gallon. The prices relate high our quotation to 45 cents per gallon. The prices relate high our quotation to 45 cents per gallon. The prices relate high our quotation to 45 cents per gallon. The prices relate high our quotation to 45 cents per gallon. The prices relate high our quotation to 45 cents per gallon. The prices relate high our quotation to 45 cents per gallon. The price and wide apart, an our quotation to 45 cents per gallon. The prices relate high our quotation to 45 cents per gallon. The prices relate high our quotation to 45 cents per gallon. The prices relate high our quotation to 45 cents per gallon. The prices relate high our quotation to 45 cents per gallon. The prices relate high our quotation to 45 cents per gallon. The prices relate high our quotation to 45 cents per gallon. The prices relate high our quotation to 45 cents per gallon. The prices relate high our quotation to 45 cents per gallon. The prices relate high our quotation to 45 cents per gallon. The price and wide apart, an our quotation to 45 cents per gallon. The prices relate high our quotation to 45 cents per gallon. The prices relate high our quotation to 45 cents per gallon. The prices relate high our quotation to 45 cents per gallon. The prices relate high our quota

POTATOES-No change to notice in either Sweet or Irish, and the former continue to be brought in slowly. See table. Provisions—Bacon about the same. No new N. C. cured PROVISIONS—BACON about the same. No new N. C. cured has been brought in the past week, and we have no sales to report; quotations nominal. See table. One or two lots of old on market, but cannot find a buyer. Western cured also remains dull, and is held at 13@13\(\frac{13}{2}\) cts. for sides, and 12@12\(\frac{12}{2}\) cts. per lb. for shoulders—mostly at lowest figures; no sales. Lard is in active demand from grocers, and the market is entirely bare of both N. C and Western make; parcels would sell quick at quotations, as in quality. See table.—Pork—Northern mess is in fair supply and dull of sale at a decline of 50 cents on last quotations. We notice the price has receded in the Northern markets, and in consequence prices here have a decided downward tendency. See table. Fresh has been brought in very sparingly, which, with an active demand, has caused the price to advance, and sales are now made at 9@10 cents per lb., as in quality.

Salt--No material alteration to notice, and the market is pretty well supplied with both Liverpool and Alum. Last sale of the former was at \(\frac{1}{2}\) 2\(\frac{1}{2}\) sack; and 1,500 bushels of the latter sold on Friday at 33 cents \(\frac{1}{2}\) bushel, 90 days.

Sugars—Are scarce, and prices rule high. See table.

Timber—Continues to rule dull, with little or no demand from either millers or shippers. We note sales this week of only 4 refs at \$\frac{1}{2}\) for 2\(\frac{1}{2}\) 2\(\frac{1}{2}\) M as in quality.

from either millers or shippers. We note sales this week of only 4 rafts at \$5 50, \$9@\$9 50 \$\mathbb{B}\$ M., as in quality.

Freights--No change in price, and coastwise rates are firm. See table for last rates paid.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF EXPORTS From the port of Wilmington, N. C., compiled from the reports of the Daily Journal, for the fourth

quarter of 1855-compared with the fourth quarter of 1854, ending 31st December of each year: 1854 Coastwise | Foreign. | Coastwise | Foreign. Spts. Turp. bbls. Do 5 gal. cans.. Crude Turp bbls. 34,090 534 1,448 1,200 13,128 3,527 19,798 4,668 809 372 116,428 Rosin do. 8,331 1,541 Tar.....do 9.184149,847 2,543,575 3,831,862 Lumber..do..do 3,766,917 2,828,155 Staves 37,000 2,229,500 Shingles47.600 .853,850 Pea-nuts, bu... Flour bbls. Cotton....bales. 30,837 25,506 2,119 5,450 . 212 5.115 Do. Sheeting.do. Do. Yarn....do. Do. Waste...do. 466 186 53 56 147 383 Do. Warp....do. Paper, news, b'dls Rice, clean, casks65,790 11,222 Do. rough, bu

MISCELLANEOUS—COASTWISE.
Wheat, 1,622 bushels...... [Fur, 1 bbl., 1 hhd. Empty bbls., 203; do. kegs, Beeswax, 10 bags, 7 boxes, 60 Fish roe, 2 bbls... bbls., 24 hhds....Snuff, 17 bbls... Feathers, 15 bags. Salt, 3,200 bushels Alum; 600 sacks Liverpool
Brandy, 13 bbls.
Roots; 3 bundles. Ash wood, 28 cords..... Copper Ore, 179 bbls...... Tobacco, 25 boxes......

Masts, I2; Empty Casks, 30. | Rum, 50 bbls. Mastes, 12; Empty Clears, 30; Hhd. shooks, 430. Soap, 45 boxes. Nails, 50 kegs. Heading, 738 pieces. Beef, 23 bbls. Pork, S bbls. Herring, 150 boxes. Hams, 3 tes. Tobseco, 16 hhds.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF EXPORTS Of the principle articles from the Port of Wilming ton, N. C., as compiled from reports of the Daily

ARTICLES.	1854.		1855.	
	Coastwise.	Foreign.	Coastwise.	Foreign.
opts Turp, bbls		1,314	110,624	1,604
Do. 5 gal. cans.		200	5,720	
crude do. bbls.	65,102	12,071	55,614	10,526
Rosindo.	441,692	11,603	452,463	8,610
[ar do.	32,919	7,188	44,397	5,915
Pitchdo.	4,624	1,001	5,714	1,761
Flourdo.		630	7,208	261
Timber, P. P. ft		206,915	396,158	213,775
Lumber, do. do.		11,118,180	12,069,340	8,371,447
Shingles		5,128,259		6,131.850
Staves		133,819		60,878
Ground Peas,or				
Pea-nuts, bu.		32	67,876	
Cotton bales.			19,898	
Do. Sheet'g do.			1,693	
Do Yarndo.			1,183	
Do. Wastedo.			245	
Do. Warpdo.	181		149	
Newspaper, bdls	2,805		0 401	
Wool bales.			1 00	
Rice, cl'n,casks				
Do. rough, bus.			00 001	

HAVANA, Dec. 24.—Several parcels of the old crop of sugar had been sold at a decline. There was but little new in the market. Contracts for new had been made at 8½@10¾

Liverpool, December 14 .- Cotton-The market advanced at the beginning of the week, but fell off at the close. Breadstuffs are quiet and prices unchanged. Provisions-The market has been quiet without any change

Provisions—Lard 67sa68s; bacon 58s and dull.

The Cotton market opened active at an advance of \$\frac{1}{2}\$, but closed dull at last week's prices. The sales of the week amounted to 56,000 bales. New Orleans middling 5\frac{1}{2}\$; Mobile middling 5\frac{1}{2}\$; Upland middling 5\frac{1}{2}\$. Stock of American in port, 132,000 bales. Manchester advices are more favorable.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 31.—Flour—The flour market to-day

The Storehouse is 24 by 16 feet, with a shed 24 by 12 feet, with a good brick chimney. Also, a Warehouse, 18 by 14 feet

If application is made soon a small stock of goods, now on hind, can be bought very low with the premises, if desired. If application is not made by the 7th of January next, the goods will be sold at public auction, on the premises.

Dec 14.—15-t1F.

of the community in which the lived, and beloved by all who larges he was a summary on community in which the lived, and beloved by all who larges he has a strength of the community in which the lived, and beloved by all who larges he has a strength of the community in which the lived, and beloved by all who larges he has a strength of the community in which the lived, and beloved by all who larges he has a strength of the community in which the lived, and beloved by all who larges he has a strength of the community in which the lived in the strength of the community in which the lived in the strength of the community in which the lived he has a strength of the community in which the lived he proposed to the largest decision and the lived he has a strength of the community in which the largest decision and the lived he has a strength of the largest decision and the lived he has a strength of the largest decision and the largest largest and the largest largest

BALTIMORE, Jan. 1.—Flour.—Howard street and Ohio \$8 50@\$10 25; Extra do. \$9 12½@9 37. Patapseo family is selling at \$11. Rye Flour.—Market quiet; sales at \$6. Corn Meal—City Mills sells at \$4 25, a decline; country is nominal at \$3 94@\$4 \$\pmu\$ bbl. Wheat.—The receipts to-day were light; sales of choice white at \$2 10; good to prime \$1 95@2 05; red. good to prime, \$1 88@\$2, as to quality. Corn.—Sales of white and yellow, good to prime, in shipping order, at 73@76 cents—a decline; ordinary to fair do. 60@ 70 cents \$\pmu\$ bushel. Oats—Sales of good to prime at 35@38 cents \$\pmu\$ bushel. Rye.—No sales; We quote Md. at 108@ 112 cts; Penna. 122 cts; Western Virginia and Ohio 118@ 112 cts; Penna. 122 cts; Western Virginia and Ohio 118@ 122 cts. Sugars.—N. O. 8½@\$\pmu\$ cts; Porto Rico 46 @ 47 cents. Whisky—Market quiet and prices irregular. Small sales Whisky—Market quiet and prices irregular. Small sales Whisky—Market quiet and prices irregular. Small sales which a control of the calculation of the Capa Foar River and ten miles from Wilmington. The land is fertile and well adapted to the calculation of the Capa Foar River and ten miles from Wilmington. The land is fertile and well adapted to the calculation of the Capa Foar River and ten miles from Wilmington. The land is fertile and well adapted to the calculation of the Capa Foar River and ten miles from Wilmington. The land is fertile and well adapted to the calculation of the Capa Foar River and ten miles from Wilmington. The land is fertile and well adapted to the calculation of the Capa Foar River and ten miles from Wilmington. The land is fertile and well adapted to the calculation of the Capa Foar River and ten miles from Wilmington. The land is fertile and well adapted to the calculation of the Capa Foar River and ten miles from Wilmington. The land is fertile and well adapted to the calculation of the Capa Foar River and ten miles from Wilmington. The land is fertile and well adapted to the calculation of the Capa Foar River and ten miles from Wilmington. T Whisky-Market quiet and prices irregular. Small sales City and Ohio at 371@38 to 381 cents, cash and time, as to

CHARLESTON, Jan. 1 .-- Cotton; the transactions to day were limited to 1366 bales. The market was depressed, and the middling and lower qualities were in favor of buyers. The sales were made at extremes ranging from 84@9½ cts. NEW YORK, Dec. 31st .- Flour; State \$8 432, good Ohio NEW YORK, Dec. 31st.—Flour; State \$8 43\(\frac{2}{3}\), good Ohio \$8 62, and Southern \$9 25. Wheat; Southern red \$1 97\(\frac{1}{2}\), Southern white \$2 11. Corn; sales at 93 cents. Pork; mess \$17 25. Beef unchanged. Lard 12\(\frac{1}{2}\) cents. Whiskey 36\(\frac{1}{2}\) cts. Coffee; nothing worth reporting. Sugar; rleans \$\frac{1}{3}\) Freights; to Liverpool \$\frac{1}{4}\]; Grain \$\frac{1}{3}\(\frac{1}{2}\); Flour 2s6d@3s. Cotton to Havre \$\frac{1}{4}\].

Cotton to Havre \$\frac{1}{2}\$. FAYETTEVILLE, Dec. 31.—Bacon 12@ 3 cts. beeswax 00@25. Coffee Rio, 12\$@13\$; Laguira, 13\$@00; St. Domingo, 00@00. Cotton—Fair to good, 8\$@8\$; ord. to mid. 8@00. Feathers, 35@40. Flour, Family, \$\$ 50@0 00: Super fine \$\$ 25 @\$0 00; Fine \$\$ 00; Scratched, \$7 75. Grain, Corn 65@70; Wheat \$! 50; Oats, 40@42; Peas, 66@70; kye 85@\$0 90. Hides—Dry 8@10; Green 4@5. Lard 0@12. Salt—Liv'p, Sack) \$1 75 @\$0 00.

Cotton—Brisk, with a slight advance. Flour—Without change. Nails—We reduce our quotation somewhat. Adamantine Candles—Have advanced in price. No other changes to notice since last issue.

ROOM NO. 6, AT HOLMES' HOTEL, WAS ENtered on the night of the 1st inst., by a burglar or burglars, and some money and the following notes and papers stolen from the subscribers:

A note for \$665, made by John H Caldwell and Jonathan W. Regan, payable to Robert Downing, and endorsed over by him to Wm. J. Brown, bearing date about the 24th day of November, 1855. There is a credit of \$65 on the above note. Also, a note on John McNeill for \$169, bearing date about the 22d December, 1855, payable to Wm. J. Brown.—Also, some other papers and receipts, not now recollected.—The above were stoler from W. J. Brown.

A note for about \$330, made by Mr. Sandlin of Onslow

A note for about \$380, made by Mr. Sandlin of Onslow county and payable to John F. Spicer, Esq.—stolen from All persons are hereby forewarned against purchasing or otherwise trading for any of the above notes or papers as payment has been stoped.

WM. J. BROWN, L. W. HOWARD. WANTED.

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR, 20 A BLE-BOD-ied NEGRO MEN, for the use of the New River Navigation Company. Address L. W. HUMPHREY, Pres't., Dec. 18 .-- 88-1w---16-2t] Richlands, Onslow Co., N. C.

Head-Quarters 31st Regiment, N. C. Militia,) TEACHEY'S, Dec. 24th, 1855.

The companies composing the Upper Battalion of the 31st Regiment, are hereby ordered to assemble for review and inspection at Kenansville, on SATURDAY, the 26th day of January, at eleven o'clock in the morning.

Court-Marshal to be held immediately after parade. The commissioned and non-commissioned officers will assemble for drill at 12 o'clock, M., on Friday, the 25th of January, 1856. By order of the Colonel commanding, Dec. 28-17-3t. DANIEL T. McMILLAN, Adj't.

FOR SALE. THE SUBSCRIBER, wishing to close his business.

at Chinquepin, in Duplin county, offers for sale 288 EVACRES OF GOOD FARMING LANDS, with about 60 acres cleared and under good fence and ditch, with Dwelling House, kitchen, and all other necessary out-buildings—all new. Also, a good Store House and Lot, and several good Building Lots—for Dwellings and Stores—fronting the streets; and, if desired, will sell with it corn, fodder, plantation tools, &c. The above place is situated on the east side of the North-east branch of the Cape Fear River—a fine place for distilling Turpentine, merchandising and farming. place for distilling Turpentine, merchandising and farming. Persons wishing to purchase, will please call on the subscriber, on the premises, or at his residence at Stricklands-ville, on the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, who will take cleasure in showing the premises.

If the property should not be sold at private sale, it will be sold at auction on Friday, 11th January next. Terms on day of sale.

Dec. 14, 1855. A Valuable Tract of Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers his Sand Hill Lands for sale, lying between the Northeast and Black River, bordering two between the Northeast and containing about 2000 acres. The A Valuable Tract of Land for Sale. miles on the latter, and containing about 2000 acres. The above Lands contains four crops of Turpentine boxes, a large quantity of cypress timber, black-jack and light wood.—Also, two never failing springs of excellent water. The above Lands were formerly owned by Law & Savage. Any person wishing to purchase, will please call on Mr. T. J. Walker, Black River, sixteen miles from Wilmington, for information.

Dec. 21st.—116.ff.

Dec. 21st .- [16-tf. Dec. 21st.—[16-tf.]

150 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE.—I will sell to the above named quantity of land, lying on the north-east side of Little Coherry, adjoining the lands of Miles P. Owen, known as the lands where Neill Campbell formerly lived.—Sales take place on the premises at 12 o'clock; conditions made known on the day of sale. Of the above named land there is seventy-five acres of No. 1 swamp land, clear of freshets. Sale positive.

W. A. MELVIN, Agent,
Dec. 21.—[10-48w. For E. O. Capbell of Texas.

NOTICE. WANTED FROM THE STOCKHOLders of the Fayetteville & Warsaw Plank Road Company. Another installment of 30 per cent. on the whole 80 is called for, and immediate payment required. The shares of delinquent Stockholders, who fail to pay or make arrangement with the Treasurer of the company, on or before the 19th January next, will be sold on that day.—The next annual meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the Court House, in Clinton on the same day. the Court House, in Clinton, on the same day.

Dec. 21.—16-4t

P. MURPHY, Sec'y. & Treas.

WILMINGTON MARBLE AND STONE YARD. THE subscriber having accepted the agency of several large establishments at the North, which will furnish him with no unlimited supply of finished or unfinished foreign or domestic MARBLE of all qualities, is prepared to fill all orders for MONUMENTS AND TOMB-STONES—and every other article in the line of the business, at reasonable

SCULPTURING, LETTERING, or CARVING, execu-The best of reference can be given if required.

March 10 1854—27-tf JAMES McLARANAN.

HAVING DETERMINED TO REMOVE SOUTH, the undersigned offers for sale his plantation, "Cedar Forest," situated on the Sound and Cape Fear River, in the County of New Hanover, 13 miles below Wilmington, containing 1,600 ACRES OF LAND, of which 160 acres are cleared and under fence, a portion of it good GROUND PEA LAND. A large quantity of TURPENTINE and TAR may be produced, and the facility for making money by sending fire wood to market is excellent. There is on this place a considerable body of MARSH which might be converted into rice land; and I doubt not would be very productive. Fish and Oysters may be had in abundance, and the Oysters, for size and excellence of flavor, are surpassed by none in the State. VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

the Oysters, for size and excellence of flavor, are surpassed by none in the State.

The improvements consist of a small Dwelling, Kitchen and all necessary out houses. A further description is deemed unnecessary. The place possesses may advantages, which when viewed, cannot be overlooked by the most superficial observer. For health it is equaled by few locations in Eastern Carolina.

To any person wishing to secure a residence on the Sound the reasont opportunity should not be passed unhealed.

Provisions—The market has been quiet without any change in prices.

Produce—Sugar is slightly lower.

London Markets.—Baring's London Circular reports the iron market quiet, and prices a shade easier.

Money and Stocks.—Money was in good demand, and rates unchanged. American stocks are less active, but without any quotable change in price.

The following quotations are from the leading circulars: Breadstuffs have slightly occlined. Western Canal flour is quoted at 41sa45s; Philadelphia and Baltimore flour 42s 6da43s 6d; Ohio flour 43sa44s. Mixed corn 44sa45s. White wheat I1s 8da 12s 4d; red I1sa11s 6d.

Provisions—Lard 67sa68s; bacon 58s and dull.

The Cotton market opened active at an advance of \(\frac{1}{2}\), but

To any person wishing to secure a residence on the Sound the present opportunity should not be passed unheeded.

Dec. 11.—15-3m

STOREHOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE AT BEAR SWAMP P. O., DUPLIN CO., N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER BEING DESIROUS TO retire to a more private life, offers for sale his STORE—thouse life, offers for sale his STORE—with a show with the East side of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, 4 miles above Warsaw, and 5 miles below Faison's Depot, at which place is a good stand for a country store; there is now a Post Office at the place, which receives two mails per day, one from the South at 9 A. M., and the other from the North at 4½ P. M. The Storehouse is 24 by 16 feet, with a shed 24 by 12 feet, with a good brick chimney. Also, a Warehouse,

ises, New Hanover County, N. C. LARKINS LANIER.

\$50 REWARD. RANAWAY from the subscriber, sometime in October last, his negro man known as "JACK SALT-ER." Said negro is about 23 years old—about six feet high, and spare built. He formerly belonged to Mr. James Bryant of Bladen county, and is supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of his plantation, or that of Isaac Wright, Esq., in the s. me county, as he has a wife in that neighborhood. The above reward will be given for the delivery of the said negro to M. Cronly, Esq., in Wilmington, or to the subscriber,

E. A. HAWES.

Black River, New Hanover co., Dec. 14.—[15-4t. RANAWAY from the subscriber, sometime in

NOTICE. THE subscriber hereby cautions all persons against trespassing in any manner or form either by hunting with dogs, by fire-light or otherwise, or pillaging in any manner any of his lands in the County of Onslow, N. C., as the law will be rigidly enforced against all offenders. JNO. A. AVIRETT.

Catharine Lake, Dec. 7th .- [14-3m. \$25 REWARD. RUNAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, on the RUNAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, on the 1st inst., his negro man named MORRIS HAYS, purchased from T H. Williams, of New Hanover County. Sair boy is 5 feet 6 inches high, bright mulatto, upper front teeth very large and wide apart, and weighs about 160 pounds. He is lurking either in Cumber-weighs about 160 pounds. The above reward weighs about 160 pounds. He is lurking either in Cumberland, in wast,
W. L. S. TOWNSHEND
adale Cement, for sale by
GED. HOUSTON.
ed sizes, for sale by
GEO. HOUSTON

GEO. HOUSTON

GEO. HOUSTON

GEO. HOUSTON

Fellow citizens of the Senate and of the House of Representatives The constitution of the United States provides that Con-The constitution of the Critical States provides that or gress shall assemble annually on the first Monday of December, and it has been usual for the President to make no communication of a public character to the Senate and House of Representatives until advised of their readiness to receive I have deferred to this usage until the close of the first month of the session, but my convictions of duty will not permit me longer to postpone the discharge of the obligation enjoined by the constitution upon the President "to give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommendation of the state of the Union of the Union of the state of the Union of the St ommend to their consideration such measures as he shall

judge necessary and expedient.' t is a matter of congratulation that the Republic is tranquilly advancing in a career of prosperity and peace. Whilst rela-FOREIGN RELATIONS—CENTRAL AMERICA—Whilst relations of amity continue to exist between the United States and all foreign powers, with some of them grave questions are depending, which may require the consideration of Con-

Of such questions, the most important is that, which has arisen out of the negotiations with Great Britain in reference to Central America.

By the convention concluded between the two govern

By the convention concluded between the two governments on the 19 h of April, 1850, both parties covenanted, that "neither will ever" occupy, or fortify, or colonize, or assume or exercise any dominion over, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, the Mosquito coast, or any part of Central America." It was the undoubted understanding of the United States, in making this treaty, that all the present States of the former republic of Central America, and the entire territory of each, would thenceforth enjoy complete independence; and that both contracting parties engaged equally, and to the that both contracting parties engaged equally, and to the same extent, for the present and for the future: that if either then had any claim of right in Central America, such claim, and all occupation or authority under it, were unre-servedly relinquished by the stipulations of the convention; and that no dominion was thereafter to be exercised or as

sumed in any part of Central America, by Great Britain or

This government consented to restrictions in regard to region of country, wherein we had specific and peculiar in terests, only upon the conviction that the like restrictions were in the same sense obligatory on Great Britain. for this understanding of the force and effect of the convention, it would never have been concluded by us.
So clear was this understanding on the part of the United
States that, in correspondence contemporaneous with the raification of the convention, it was distincily expressed, that the mutual covenants of non-occupation were not intended to apply to the British establishment at the Balize. This qual-ification is to be ascribed to the fact, that, in virtue of suc-cessive treaties with previous sovereigns of the country, Great Britain had obtained a concession of the right to cut mahogany or dye-woods at the Balize, but with positive exmanogany or dye-woods at the ballze, but with positive clusion of all domain or sovereignty; and thus it confirms the natural con-truction and understood import of the treaty as to all the rest of the region to which the stipulations applied. It, however, became apparent, at an early day after entering upon the discharge of my present functions, that Great Britain still continued in the exercise or assertlon of large authority in all that part of Central America commonly called the Magnetic America Commonly called the Mosquito coast, and covering the entire length of the State of Nicaragua, and a part of Costa Rica; that she re garded the Balize as her absolute domain, and was gradual

by extending its limits at the expense of the State of Honduras; and that she had formally colonized a considerable in sular group known as the Bay Islands, and belonging oright, to that State. All these acts or pretensions of Great Britain, being con trary to the rights of the States of Central America, and to the manifest tenor of her stipulations with the United States, as understood by this government, have been made the subject of negotiation through the American Minister in London. I transmit herewith the instructions to him on the subject, and the correspondence between him and the British retary for Foreign Affairs, by which you will perceive that the two governments differ widely and irreco

their respective relations to Central America. Great Britain so construes the convention, as to maintain unchanged all her previous pretensions over the Mosquito coast, and in different parts of Central America. These pre-tensions, as to the Mosquito coast, are founded on the as-sumption of political relation between Great Britain and the remnant of a tribe of Indians on that coast, entered into at time when the whole country was a colonial possession of Spain. It cannot be successfully controverted, that, by the public law of Europe and America, no possible act of such Indians or their predecessors could confer on Great Britain

as to the construction of the convention, and its effects or

reat Britain does not allege the assent of Spain as the origin of her claims on the Mosquito coast. She has, on the contrary, by repeated and successive treaties, renounced and elinquished all pretensions of her own, and recognised the ull and sovereign rights of Spain in the most unequivocal terms. Yet these pretensions, so without solid foundation in the beginting, and thus repeatedly abjured, were, at a recent period, revived by Great Britain against the Central American States, the legitimate successors to all the ancient jurisdiction of Spain in that region. They were first applied only to a defined part of the coast of Nicaragua, afterwards to the whole of its Atlantic coast, and leather to part of the coast of whole of its, Atlantic coast, and lastly to a part of the coast of Costa Rica: and they are now reasserted to this extent. notwithstanding engagements to the United States.
On the eastern coast of Nicaragua and Costa Rica, the in-

terference of Great Britain, though exerted at one time in he form of military occupation of the port of San Juan del Norte, then in the peaceful possession of the appropriate authorities of the Central American States, is new presented by her as the rightful exercise of a protectorship over the Mos-But the establishment at the Balize, now reaching far be-

yond its treaty limits into the State of Honduras, and that of the Bay islands, appertaining of right to the same State, are as distinctly colonial governments as those of Jamaica or Canada, and therefore contrary to the very letter as well as the spirit of the convention with the United States, as it was at the time of ratification, and now is, understood by this

The interpretation which the British government, thus in assertion and act, persists in ascribing to the convention, en-tirely changes its character. While it holds us to all our obligations, it in a great measure releases Great Britain from those which constituted the consideration of this government or entering into the convention. It is impossible, in my judgment, for the United States to acquiesce in such a construction of the respective relations of the two governments to Central America.

To a renewed call by this government upon Great Britain.

to abide by, and carry into effect, the stipulations of the convention according to its obvious import, by withdrawing from the possession or colonization of portions of the Central A-merican States of Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica, the British government has at length replied, affirming that the British government has at length replied, affirming that the operation of the treaty is prospective only, and did not require Great Britain to abandon or contract any possessions held by her in Central America at the date of its conclusion. This reply substitutes a partial issue, in the place of the general one presented by the United States. The British government passes over the question of the rights of Great Britain, real or supposed, in Central America, and assumes that she had such rights at the date of the treaty, and that those rights comprehended the protectorship of the Mosquito those rights comprehended the protectorship of the Mosquito Indians, the extended jurisdiction and limits of the Balize,

and the colony of the Bay Islands, and thereupon proceeds by implication to infer, that, if the stipulations of the treaty be merely future in effect, Great Britain may still continue to hold the contested portions of Central America. The United States cannot admit either the inference or the premises. We steadily deny, that, at the date of the treaty, Great Britain had any possessions there, other than the limited and peculiar establishment at the Balize, and maintain that, if she had any, they were surrendered by the convention.

This government, recognizing the obligations of the trea-

ty, has of course desired to see it executed in good faith by both parties, and in the discussion, therefore, has not looked to rights which we might assert, independently of the treaty, in consideration of our geographical position and of other cir-cumstances, which create for us relations to the Central American States, different from those of any government of Europe
The British government, in its last communication, al-

though well knowing the views of the United States, still declares that it sees no reason why a conciliatory spirit may not enable the two governments to overcome all obstacles to a satisfactory adjustment of the subject. Assured of the correctness of the construction of the treaty

constantly adhered to by this government, and resolved to insist on the rights of the United States, yet actuated also by the same desire, which is avowed by the British government, to remove all causes of serious misunderstanding be-tween two nations associated by so many ties of interest and kindred, it has appeared to me proper not to consider an amicable solution of the controversy hopeless.

There is, however, reason to apprehend, that, with Great Britain in the actual occupation of the disputed territories, and the treaty therefore practically null, so far as regards our rights, this international difficulty cannot long remain undetermined without invalid rmined, without involving in serious danger the friendly relations, which it is the interest as well as the duty of both countries to cherish and preserve. It will afford me sincere gratification, if future efforts shall result in the success, anticipated heretofore with more confidence than the aspect of the case permits me now to entertain.

RECRUITMENT.—One other subject of discussion between the United States and Great Britain has grown out of the attempt, which the exigencies of the war in which she is engaged with Russia induced her to make, to draw recruits from the United States.

It is the traditional and settled policy of the United States to maintain impartial neutrality during the wars, which from time to time occur among the great powers of the world. Performing all the duties of neutrality towards the respective belligerent States, we may reasonably expect them not to interfere with our lawful enjoyment of its benefits. Notwithstanding the existence of such hostilities, our citlzens retain the individual right to continue all their accustomed supersites by land or by sea, at home or aboved, which contri pursuits, by land or by sea, at home or abroad, subject only to such restrictions in this relation, as the laws of war, the usage of nations, or special treaties, may impose; and it is our sovereign right that our territory and jurisdiction shall not be invaded by either of the belligerent parties, for the transit of their armies, the operations of their fleets, the lays of troops for their service the fitting out of armsers by levy of troops for their service, the fitting out of cruisers or against either, or any other act or incident of war. And these undeniable rights of neutrality, individual and national the little of the control of the tional, the United States will, under no circumstances, sur-

In pursuance of this policy, the laws of the United States do not forbid their citizens to sell to either of the belligerent powers articles, contraband of war, or to take munitions of war or soldiers on board their private ships for transportation; and although, in so doing, the individual citizen exposes his property or person to some of the hazards, of war, his acts do not involve any breach of national neutrality, nor of themselves implicate the government. Thus, during the progress of the present war in Europe, our citizens have, without national responsibility therefor, sold gunpowder and arms to all buyers, regardless of the destination of those articles. Our merchantmen have been, and still continue to be, largely employed by Great Britain and by France, in transporting troops, provisions, and munitions of war to the principal seat of military operations, and in bringing home their sick and wounded soldiers; but such use of our mercantile marine is not interdicted either by the international, or by our municipal law, and therefore does not compromit our neutral relations with Russia.

But our municipal law, in accordance with the law of In pursuance of this policy, the laws of the United States

neutral relations with Russia.

But our municipal law, in accordance with the law of nations, peremptorily forbids, not only foreigners, but our own citizens, to fit out, within the limits of the United States, a vessel to commit hostilities against any state with which the United States, as rest the second of the United States, and the second of the United States, when the second of the United States, as the second of the United States, when the second of the United States, when the second of the United States, when the second of the United States, as the second of the United States, United States are at peace, or to increase the force of any

Whatever concern may have been felt by either of the bel Whatever concern may have been left by either of the bear ligerent powers lest private armed cruisers, or other vessels, in the service of one, might be fitted out in the ports of this country to depredate on the property of the other, all such fears have proved to be utterly groundless. Our citizens have been withheld from any such act or purpose by good of the order percent for the law.

faith, and respect for the law.
While the laws of the Union are thus peremptorily in their prohibition of the equipment or armament of belligerent cruisers in our ports, they provide not less absolutely that no person shall, within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, enlist or enter himself, or hire or retain an other ted States, enlist or enter himself, or hire or retain an other person to enlist or enter himself, or to go beyond the limits or jurisdiction of the United States with intent to be enlisted or entered, in the service of any foreign state, either as a soldier, or as a marine or seaman on board of any vessel-of-war, letter of marque, or privateer. And these enactments are also in strict conformity with the law of nations, which declares, that no state has the right to raise troops for land or sea service in another state without its consent, and that, whether forbidden by the municipal law or not the very state. whether forbidden by the municipal law or not, the very atempt to Jo it, without such consent, is an attack on the na-

ional sovereignty. Such being the public rights and the municipal law of the United States, no solicitude on the subject was entertained by this government, when, a year since, the British Parliament passed an act to provide for the enlistment of foreigners in the military service of Great Britain. Nothing on the face of the act, or in its public history, indicated that the British government proposed to attempt recruitment in the United States; nor did it ever give intimation of such inention to this government. It was matter of surprise, therefore, to find subsequently, that the engagement of person within the United States to proceed to Halifax, in the Bri h province of Nova Scotia, and there enlist in the service Great Britain, was going on extensively, with little or n disguise. Ordinary legal steps were immediately taken to arrest and punish parties concerned, and so put an end to ects intringing the municipal law and derogatory to our sov reignty. Meanwhile suitable representations on the sub-ect were addressed to the Eritish government.

Thereupon it became known, by the admission of the Britsh government itself, that the attempt to draw recruits from country originated with it, or at least had its approval and sanction; but it also appeared that the public agents engaged in it had "stringent instructions" not to violate the municipal law of the United States.

It is difficult to understand how it should have been support d that troops could be raised here by Great Britain with sed that troops could be raised here by Great Fritain without violation of the municipal law. The unmistakable object of the law was to prevent every such act, which, if performed, must be either in violation of the law or in studied evasion of it; and, in either alternative, the act done would be alike injurious to the sovereignty of the United States.

In the meantime the matter acquired additional importance, by the recruitments in the United States not being disconting the fact that they warr presented.

ed, and the disclosure of the fact that they were prosecuted non a systematic plan devised by official authority; that recuiting rendezvous had been opened in our principal cities, and depots for the reception of recruits established on our ontier; and the whole business conducted under the super ision and by the regular co-operation of British officers, il and military, some in the North American provinces and ome in the United States. The complicity of those officers n an undertaking which could only be accomplished by defyng our laws, throwing suspicion over our attitude of neutrali y, and disregarding our territoral rights, is conclusively pro y, and discrete ed by the evidence elicited on the trial of such of their agents is have been apprehended and convicted. Some of the officers hus implicated are of high official position, and many of them eyond our jurisdiction, so that legal proceedings could not

each the source of the mischief.

These considerations, and the fact, that the cause of con daint was not a mere casual occurrence, but a deliberate deplaint was not a mere casual occurrence, but a deliberate design, entered upon with full knowledge of our laws and national policy, and conducted by responsible public functionaries, impelled me to present the case to the British government, in order to secure, not only a cessation of the wrong, The subject is still under discussion, the sult of which will be communicated to you in due time I repeat the recommendation submitted to the last Con-ress, that provision be made for the appointment of a com-

n connexion with Great Britain, to survey and es tablish the boundary line, which divides the Territory of Washington from the contiguous British possessions. By reason of the extent and importance of the country in dispute, there has been imminent danger of collision between the subjects of Great Britain and the citizens of the United States. cluding their respective authorities in that quarter. rospect of a speedy arrangement has contributed hitherto to uce on both sides forbearance to assert by force what each aims as a right. Continuance of delay on the part of the wo governments to agt in the matter will increase the ers and difficulties of the controversy.

Misunderstanding exists as to the extent, character, and

value of the possessory rights of the Hudson's Bay Company and the projecty of the Puget's Sound Agricultural Compa-ny, reserved in our treaty with Great Britain relative to the Territory of Oregon. I have reason to believe that a cession of the rights of both companies to the United States, which would be the readiest means of terminating all questions, can be obtained on reasonable terms; and, with a view of public officers to insert false entries in their books of record to this end, I present the subject to the attention of Congress.
The colony of Newfoundland, having enacted the laws re-

quired by the treaty of the 5th of June, 1854, is now placed on the same footing, in respect to commercial intercourse with the United States, as the other British North American provinces.

The commission, which that treaty contemplated, for de termining the rights of fishery in rivers and mouths of rivers on the coasts of the United States and the British North American provinces, has been organized and has commenced its labors; to complete which there is needed further appropriations for the service of another season.

Sound Dues.—In pursuance of the authority, conferred by

a resolution of the Senate of the United States, passed the 3d of March last, notice was given to Denmark, on the 14th day of April, of the intention of this government to avail itself of the stipulation of the subsisting convention of friendship, commerce, and navigation between that Kingdom and the United States, whereby either party might, after ten years, terminate the same at the expiration of one yea from the date of notice for that purpose.

om the date of notice for that purpose.

The considerations, which ted me to call the attention of ourress to that convention, and induced the Sanate to dopt the resolution referred to, still continue in full force The convention contains an article, which, although it does not directly engage the United States to submit to the imposition of tolls on the vessels and cargoes of Americans pass ing into or from the Baltic sea, during the continuance of the treaty, yet may, by possibility, be construed as implying such submission. The exaction of those tolls not being justice that the dangers and privations incident to the character of the tified by any principle of international law, it became the right and the duty of the United States to relieve themselves from the implication of engagement on the subject, so as to be perfectly free to act in the premises in such way as their public interests and honor shall demand. I remain of the opinion that the United States ought not

to submit to the payment of the Sound dues, not so much because of their amount, which is a secondary matter, but because it is in effect the recognition of the rights of Den mark to treat one of the great maritime highways of nation as a close sea, and the navigation of it as a privilege for which tribute may be imposed upon those who have occasion to use it. This government, on a former occasion not unlike the resent, signalized its determination to maintain the freedon f the seas, and of the great natural channels of navigation The Barbary States had, for a long time, coerced th ment of tribute from all nations, whose ships frequented the Mediterranean. To the last demand of such payment mad by them, the United States, although suffering less by the epredations than many other nations, returned the explicit answer, that we preferred war to tribute, and thus opened the way to the relief of the world from an ignominious tax so long submitted to by the more powerful nations of Europe If the manner of payment of the Sound dues differ from that of the tribute formerly conceded to the Barbary States still their exaction by Denmark has no better foundation in right. Each was, in its origin, nothing but a tax on a common natural right, extorted by those, who were at that time able to obstruct the free and secure enjoyment of it, but who

o longer possess that power. Denmark, while resisting our assertion of the freedom o the Baltic Sound and Belts, has indicated a readiness to make some new arrangement on the subject, and has invited the governments interested, including the United States, to be represented in a convention to assemble for the purpose receiving and considering a proposition, which she intends to submit, for the capitalization of the Sound dues, and the dis-tribution of the sum to be paid as commutation among the governments, according to the respective preportions of their maritime commerce to and from the Baltic. I have declined in behalf of the United States to accept this invitation, for the most cogent reasons. One is, that Denmark does not offer to submit to the convention the question of her right to levy the Sound dues. A second is, that, if the convention were allowed to take cognizance of that particular question still it would not be competent to deal with the great inter national principle involved which affects the right in other cases of navigation and commercial freedom, as well as that of access to the Ba tic. Above all, by the express terms of the proposition it is contemplated, that the consideration of und dues shall be commingled with, and made subor

dinate to, a matter wholly extraneous, the balance of power among the governments of Europe. While, however, rejecting this proposition, and insisting on the right of free transit into and from the Baltic, I have expressed to Denmark a willingness, on the part of the United States, to share liberally with other powers in compensitions of the compensation of sating her for any advantages which commerce shall herea! ter derive from expenditures made by her for the improvement and safety of the navigation of the Sound or Belts. I lay before you, herewith, sundry documents on the sub ct, in which my views are more fully disclosed. Should no satisfactory arrangement be soon concluded, I shall again call your attention to the subject, with recommendation of

such measures as may appear to be required in order to assert and secure the rights of the United States, so far as they ted by the Secretary in his report. are affected by the pretensions of Denmark.

France.—I announce with much gratification, that since, the adjournment of the last Congress, the question, then existing between this government, and that of France, respecting the French consul at San Francisco, has been satisfac-

torily determined, and that the relations of the two govern ments continue to be of the most friendly nature. Greece.—A question, also, which has been pending for everal years between the United States and the Kingdom of breece, growing out of the sequestration, by public authori ties of that country, of property belonging to the present American consul at Athens, and which had been the subject of very earnest discussion heretofore, has recently been set-tled to the satisfaction of the party interested and of both

governments.

Spain.—With Spain, peaceful relations are still maintain ed, and some progress has been made in securing the redress of wrongs complained of by this government. Spain has not only disavowed and disapproved the conduct of the officers, who illegally seized and detained the steamer Black Warrior at Havana, but has also paid the sum claimed as indemnit for the loss thereby inflicted on citizens of the United States In consequence of a destructive hurricane, which visites Cuba in 1814, the supreme authority of that island issued decree, permitting the importation, for the period of six months, of certain building materials and provisions, free of duty, but revoked it when about half the period only had elapsed, to the injury of citizens of the United States, who

Satisfaction claimed for the arrest and search of the steamer El Dorado has not yet been accorded, but there is reason

foreign armed vessel intended for such hostilities against a | to believe that it will be, and that case, with others, contin ues to be urged on the attention of the Spanish government. I do not abandon the hope of concluding with Spain some general arrangement, which, if it do not wholly prevent the occurrence of difficulties in Cuba, will render them less frequently arrangement, which, it is to not wholly prevent the occurrence of difficulties in Cuba, will render them less frequently facilitate their more uent, and whenever they shall occur facilitate their more

peedy settlement.

Mexico.—The interposition of this government has been Mexico.—The interposition of this government has been invoked by many of its citizens, on account of injuries done to their persons and property, for which the Mexican republic is responsible. The unhappy situation of that country, for some time past, has not allowed its government to give due consideration to claims of private reparation, and has appeared to call for and justify some forbearance in such matters on the part of this government. But, if the revolutionary movements, which have lately occurred in that republic and in the organization of a stable government. public, end in the organization of a stable government, ur-gent appeals to its justice will then be made, and, it may be hoped, with success, for the redress of all complaints of our citizens.

CENTRAL AMERICA .- In regard to the American republics, which, from their proximity and other considerations, have peculiar relations to this government, while it has been my constant aim strictly to observe all the obligations of political friendship and of good neighborhood, obstacles to this have arisen in some of them, from their own insufficient powers check lawless irruptions, which in effect throws most of er to check lawless irruptions, which in effect throws most of the task of the United States. Thus it is that the distracted the task of the United States. Thus it is that the distracted internal condition of the State of Nicaragua has made it incumbent on me to appeal to the good faith of our citizens to abstain from unlawful intervention in its affairs, and to adopt preventive measures to the same end, which, on a similar occion, bad the last results in comments. casion, had the best results in reassuring the peace of the Mexican States of Sonora and Lower California. TREATIES .- Since the last session of Congress a treaty of

amity, commerce, and for the surrender of fugitive criminals, with the kingdom of the Two Sicilies; a treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation with Nicaragua; and a conof commercial reciprocity with the Hawaiin kingdom and the state of Nicaragua have also heeded to a declaration, recognizing as international rights the principle contained in the convention between the United States and Russia of the 22d of July, 1854. These treaties and conventions

sia of the 22d of July, 1894. These treates and conventions will be laid before the Senate for latification.

TREASURY.— The statements made, in my last annual message, respecting the anticipated receipts and expenditures of the Treasury, have been substantially verrified.

It appears from the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, that the receipts during the last fiscal year ending June, 1855, from all sources, were \$65,003,930; and that the publications of the same period, exclusive of payments. lic expenditures for the same period, exclusive of payments on account of the public debt, amounted to \$56,365,393. During the same period, the payments made in redemption of blic debt, including interest and premium, amounted

The balance in the Treasury at the beginning of the pres ent fiscal year, July 1, 1855, was eighteen million nine hun-dred and thirty-one thousand nine hundred and seventy-six deed and thirty-one thousand him the destimated dollars; the receipts for the first quarter, and the estimated receipts for the remaining three-quarters, amount, together, to sixty-seven million nine hundred and eighteen thousand seven hundred and thirty-four dollars; thus affording in all, as the available resources of the current fiscal year, the sum of eighty-six million eight hundred and fifty-six thousand even hundred and ten dollars.

seven hundred and ten dollars.

If, to the actual expenditures of the first quarter of the current fiscal year, be added the probable expenditures for the remaining three quarters, as estimated by the Secretary of the Treasury, the sum total will be seventy-one million two hundred and twenty-six thousand eight hundred and forty-six dollars, thereby leaving an estimated beloace in the six dollars, thereby leaving an estimated balance in the treasury on July 1, 1856, of fifteen million six hundred and wenty-three thousand eight hundred and sixty-three dollars

nd forty-one cents. In the above estimated expenditures of the present fiscal year are included three million dollars to meet the last instalnent of the ten millions provided for the in late treaty with Mexico, and seven million seven hundred and fifty thousand lollars appropriated on account of the debt due to. Texas. sums make an aggregate amount of ten million which two sums make an aggregate amount of ten infillon seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and reduce the expenditures, actual or estimated, for ordinary objects of the year, to the sum of sixty million four hundred and seventy-six thousand dollars.

The amount of the public debt at the commencement of the

present fiscal year, was forty million five hundred and eighty-three thousand six hundred and thirty-one dollars, and, deduction being made of subsequent payments, the whole public debt of the federal government femaning at this time is less than forty million dollars.

The remnant of certain other government stock, amount ng to two hundred and forty-three thousand dollars, referred o in my last message as outstanding, has since been paid.

I am fully persuaded that it would be difficult to devise system superior to that, by which the fiscal business of the government is now conducted. Notwithstanding great numgovernment is now conducted. Notwithstanding great number of public agents of collection and disbursement, it is believed that the checks and guards provided, including the requirement of monthly returns, render it scarcely possible for any considerable fraud on the part of those agents, or neglect involving hazard of serious public loss, to escape detection.

I renew, however, the recommendation, heretofore made by or account, or to make false returns, and also requiring them on the termination of their service to deliver to sors all books, records, and other objects of a public nature in their custody.

Derived as our public revenue is, in chief part, from duties imports, its magnitude affords gratifying evidence of the prosperity, not only of our commerce, but of the other great nterests upon which that depends. The principle that all moneys not required for the current

expenses of the government, should remain for active employment in the hands of the people, and the conspicuous fact that the annual revenue from all sources exceeds, by many millions of dollars, the amount needed for a prudent and economical administration of public affairs, cannot fail to suggest the propriety of an early revision and reduction of the tarif of duties on imports. It is now so generally conceded that the purpose of revenue alone can justify the imposition of duties on imports, that, in readjusting the impo tables and schedules, which unquestionably require essential modifications, a departure from the principles of the present

ARMY —The army, during the past year, has been actively engaged in defending the Indian frontier, the state of the ly engaged in detending the indian irolater, the state of the service permitting but few and small garrisons in our perma-nent fortifications. The additional regiments authorized at the last session of Congress have been recruited and organ-ized, and a large portion of the troops have already been sent to the field. All the duties, which devolve on the milithe dangers and privations incident to the character of the service required of our troops have furnished additional evidence of their courage, zeal, and capacity to meet any requisition, which their country may make upon them. For details of the military operations, the distribution of the troops, and additional provisions required for the military service, I refer to the report of the Secretary of War and the

accompanying documents. Experience, gathered from events which have transpired since my last annual message, has but served to confirm the opinion then expressed of the propriety of making provision by a retired list, for disabled officers, and for increased com ensation to the officers retained on the list for active duty. All the reasons which existed, when these measures were re-commended on the former occasions, continue without modi fication, except so far as circumstances have given to some of them additional force.

The recommendations, heretofore made for a partial reor ganization of the army are also renewed. The thorough elementary education given to those officers, who commence their service with the grade of cadet, qualifies them, to a considerable extent, to perform the duties of every arm of the service; but to give the highest efficiency to artillery requires the practice and special study of many years; and it is not, therefore, believed to be advisable to maintain, in time of pages, a larger force of that arm than can be usually

time of peace, a larger force of that arm than can be usual employed in the duties appertaining to the service of field and seige artillery. The duties of the staff in all its various branches belong to the movements of troops, and the effi-ciency of an army in the field would materially depend upon the ability with which those duties are discharged. It is the ability with which those duties are discharged. It is not, as in the case of the artillery, a speciality, but requires also, an intimate knowledge of the duties of an officer of the line, and it is not doubted that, to complete the education of an officer, for either the line or the general staff, it is desirable that he shall have served in both. With this view, it was recommended on a former occasion that the duties of the staff should be usually parformed by details from the staff should be mainly performed by details from the line; and, with conviction of the advantages which would result from such a change, it is again presented for the consideration of Congress.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy, herewith submitted, exhibits in full the naval operations of the past year, together with the present condition of the service, and it makes suggestions of further legislation, to which your attention is invited.

The construction of the six steam frigates, for which appropriations were made by the last Congress, has proceeded in the most satisfactory manner, and with such expedition, as to warrant the belief that they will be ready for service early in the coming spring. Impor-tant as this addition to our naval force is, it still remains inadequate to the contingent exigencies of the protection of the extensive sea coast and vast commercial in terests of the United States. Inview of this fact, and of the acknowledged wisdom of the policy of a gradual and systematic increase of the navy, an appropriation is recommended for the construction of six steam sloopsof-war.

In regard to the steps taken in execution of the act of Congress to promote the efficiency of the navy, it is unnecessary for me to say more than to express entire concurrence in the observations on that subject presen-

It will be perceived, by the report of the Postmaster General that the gross expenditure of the department for the last fiscal year was nine millions nine hundred and sixty-eight thousand three hundred and forty-two dollars, and the gross receipts seven million three hundred and forty-two thousand one hundred and thirty-six dollars, making an excess of expenditure over receipts of two million six hundred and twenty-six thousand two hundred and six dollars; and the cost of mail transportation during that year was six hundred and seventyfour thousand nine hundred and fifty-two dollars great er than the previous year. Much of the heavy expenditures, to which the Treasury is thus subjected, is to be ascribed to the large quantity of printed matter con veyed by the mails, either franked, or liable to no postage by law, or to very low rates of postage compared with that charged on letters; and to the great cost of mail service on railroads and by ocean steamers. Th suggestions of the Postmaster General on the subject eserve the consideration of Congress.

INTERIOR. The report of the Secretary of the Interior will engage your attention, as well for useful suggestions it contains, as for the interest and importance of the sub-

jects to which they refer. The aggregate amount of public land sold during the

seven hundred and twenty-nine thousand five hundred and twenty-four acres, yielding in receipts the sum of eleven million four hundred and eighty-five thousand three hundred and eighty dollars. In the same period of time, eight million seven hundred and twenty-three thousand eight hundred, and fifty-four acres have been surveyed; but, in consideration of the quantity already subject to entry, no additional tracts have been brought into market.

The peculiar relation of the general government to the District of Columbia renders it proper to commend to your care not only its material, but also its moral interests, including education, more especially in those parts of the districts autside of the cities of Washington and Georgetown.

The commissioners appointed to revise and codify the laws of the District have made such progress in the performance of their task, as to insure its completion in the time prescribed by the act of Congress.

Information has recently been received, that the peace of the settlements in the Territories of Oregon and Washington is disturbed by hostilities on the part of the Indians, with indications of extensive combinations of a hostile character among the tribes in that quarter, the more serious in their possible effect by reason of the undetermined foreign interests existing in those Territories, to which your attention has already been especially invited. Efficient measures have been taken, which, it is believed, will restore quiet, and afford protection to our citizens. In the Territory of Kansas, there have been acts pre-

judicial to good order, but as yet none have occurred under circumstances to justify the interposition of the federal Executive. That could only be in case of obstruction to federal law, or of organized resistance to territorial law, assuming the character of insurrection, which, if it should occur, it would be my duty promptly to overcome and suppress. I cherish the hope, however, that the occurrence of any such untoward event will be prevented by the sound sense of the people of the Territory, who, by its organic law, possessing the right to determine their own domestic institutions, are entitled, while deporting themselves peacefully, to the free exercise of that right, and must be protected in the enjoyment of it, without interference on the part of the citizens of any of the States.

The southern boundary of this Territory has never been surveyed and established. The rapidly-extending settlements in that region, and the fact that the main route between Independence, in the State of Missouri and New Mexico is contiguous to this line, suggest the probability that embarrassing questions of jurisdiction may consequently arise. For these and other considerations, I commend the subject to your early attention.

CONSTITUTIONAL THEORY OF THE GOVERNMENT. I have thus passed in review the general state of th Union, including such particular concerns of the federal government, whether of domestic or foreign relation, as it appeared to me desirable a d useful to bring to the special notice of Congress. Unlike the great states of Europe and Asia and many of those of America, these United States are wasting their strength neither in foreign war no domestic strife. Whatever of discontent or public dissatisfaction exists, is attributable to the imperfections of human nature, or is incident to all governments, however perfect, which human wisdom can devise. Such subjects of political agitation, as occupy the public mind, consist, to a great extent, of exaggeration of inevitable evils, or over zeal in social improvement. or mere imagination of grievance, having but remote

connexion with any of the constitutional functions or duties of the federal government. To whatever extent these questions exhibit a tendency menacing to the stability of the constitution, or the integrity of the Union and no farther, they demand the consideration of the Ex. ecutive, and require to be presented by him to Congress.

Before the Thirteen Colonies became a confederation of independent States, they were associated only by community of trans-atlantic origin, by geographical position, and by the mutual tie of common dependence on Great Britain. When that tie was sundered, they severally assumed the powers and rights of absolute selfgovernment. The municipal and social institutions of each, its laws of property and of personal relation, even its political organization, were such only as each one choose to establish, wholly without interference from any other. In the language of the Declaration of Independence, each State had "full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which independent States may of right do." The several colonies differed in climate, in soil, in natural productions, in religion, in systems of education, in legislation, and in the forms of polthese respects when they voluntarily allied themselves as States to carry on the war of the revolution.

The object of that war was to disenthral the United Colonies from foreign rule, which had proved to be oppressive, and to separate them permanently from the mother country: the political result was the foundation of a federal republic of the free white men of the colonics, constituted, as they were, in distinct, and reciprocally independent, State governments. As for the sub- | mouth of the river Mississippi to become the emporium ject races, whether Indian or African, the wise and brave statesmen of that day, being engaged in no extravagant | tant to the whole Union to have that emporium; and scheme of social change, left them as they were, and thus preserved themselves and their posterity from the anarchy, and the ever-recuring civil wars, which have prevailed in other revolutionized European colonies of merica.

When the confederated States found it convenient to modify the conditions of their association, by giving to the general government direct access, in some respects, to the people of the States, instead of confining it to action on the States as such, they proceeded to frame the existing constitution, adhering steadily to one guiding thought, which was, to delegate only such power as was necessary and proper to the execution of specific purposes, or, in other words, to retain as much as possible consistently with those purposes, of the independent powers of the individual States. For objects of common defence and security, they intrusted to the general government certain carefully-defined functions, leaving all others as the undelegated rights of the separate indepen-

Such is the constitutional theory of our government the practical observance of which has carried us, and us alone, among modern republics, through nearly three generations, of time without the cost of one drop of blood shed in civil war. With freedom and concert of action, it has enabled us to contend successfully on the pattle-field against foreign foes, has elevated the feeble colonies into powerful States, and has raised our industrial productions, and our commerce which transports them, to the level of the richest and the greatest nations of Europe. And the admirable adaptation of our political institutions to their objects, combining local self-government with aggregate strength, has established the practicability of a government like ours to cover a coninent with confederate States.

The Congress of the United States is, in effect, that congress of sovereignties, which good men in the Old World have sought for, but could never attain, and which imparts to America an exemption from the mutable leagues for common action, from the wars, the mutual invasions, and vague aspirations after the balance of power which convulse from time to time the governments of Europe. Our co-operative action rests in the conditions of permanent confederation prescribed by the constitu-

tion. Our balance of power is in the separate reserved

rights of the States, and their equal representation in the Senate. That independent sovereignity in every one of the States, with its reserved rights of local self-government assured to each by their co-equal power in the Senate, was the fundamental condition of the constitution. Without it the Union would never have existed. However desirous the larger States might be to re-or ganize the government so as to give to their population its proportionate weight in the common counsels, they knew it was impossible, unless they conceded to the smaller ones authority to exercise at least a negative influence on all the measures of the government, whether egislative or executive, through their equal representa tion in the Senate. Indeed, the larger States themselves could not have failed to perceive, that the same power was equally necessary to them, for the security of their own domestic interest against the aggregate force of the general government. In a word, the original States went into this permanent league on the agreed premises, of exerting their common strength for the deence of the whole, and of all its parts; but of utterly excluding all capability of reciprocal aggression. Each solemnly bound itself to all the others, neither to undertake, nor permit, any enroachment upon, or intermedlling with, another's reserved rights.

Where it was deemed expedient, particular rights of the States were expressly guarantied by the constitution; but, in all things besides, these rights were guarded by the limitation of the powers granted, and by express reservation of all powers not granted, in the compact of union. Thus, the great power of taxation was limited to purposes of common defence and general welfare, excluding objects appertaining to the local legislation of the several States; and those purposes of general welfare and common defence were afterwards defined by specific enumeration, as being matters only of corelaon between the States themselves, or between them and toreign governments, which, because of their common and general nature, could not be left to the separate control of each State.

Of the circumstances of local condition, interest, and rights, in which a portion of the States, constituting one great section of the Union differed from the rest, and rom another section, the most important was the pecusouthern than in the northern States.

in nearly all the States, but was more numerous and of and with express ag more serious concernment in the South than in the that she should be susceptible of subdivision into a plu-North, on account of natural differences of climate and rality of States. The aggregate amount of public land sold during the last fiscal year, located with military scrip or land warrants, taken up under grants for roads, and selected as swamp lands by States, is twenty-four million five hundred and nine added and fifty-seven thousand four hundred and nine in others. The peculiar character and magnitude of acres; of which the portion sold was fifteen million this question of local rights, not in material relations or climate and production and it was foreseen that, for the same reasons, taken up under grants for roads, and selected as such, gained by this, were far inferior in results of the Southern States, as such, gained by this, were far inferior in results of the Southern States, as such, gained by this, were far inferior in results of the Southern States, as such, gained by this, were far inferior in results of the Southern States, as such, gained by this, were far inferior in results of the Southern States, as such, gained by this, some far inferior in results of the Southern States, as such, gained by this, such such such such as the such such such as the such such as the such such as the such such as the su

only, but still more in social ones, caused it to enter into the special stipulations of the constitution

Hence, while the general government, as well by the numerated powers granted to it, as by those not enumerated, and therefore refused to it, was forbidden to touch this matter in the sense of attack or offence, it was placed under the general safeguard of the Union, in the sense of defence against either invasion or domestic violence, like all other local interests of the several States. Each State expressly stipulated, as well for itself as for each and all of its citizens, and every citizen of each State became solemnly bound by his allegiance to the constitution, that any person, held to service or labor in one State, escaping into another, should not, in consequence of any law or regulation thereof, be discharged from such service or labor, but should be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor night be due by the laws of his State.

Thus, and thus only, by the reciprocal guaranty of all the rights of every State against interference on the part of another, was the present form of government established by our fathers and transmitted to us; and by no other means is it possible for it to exist. If one State ceases to respect the rights of another, and obtrusively intermeddles with its local interests,—if a portion of the States assume to impose their institutions on the others, or refuse to fulfil their obligations to them, -we are no longer united friendly States, but distracted, hostile ones, with little capacity left of common advantage, but abundant means of reciprocal injury and mischief.

Practically, it is immaterial whether aggressive interference between the States, or deliberate refusal on the part of any one of them to comply with constitutional obligations, arise from erroneous conviction or blind prejudice, whether it be perpetrated by direction or indirection in either case, it is full of threat and of danger to the durability of the Union. CONSTITUTIONAL RELATIONS OF SLAVERY.

tive agent of the whole country, bound to take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and specially enjoined by the constitution to give information to Congress on

the state of the Union, it would be palpable neglect of duty on my part to pass over a subject like this, which, beyond all things at the present time, vitally concers individual and public security. It has been matter of painful regret to see States, con-

Placed in the office of Chief Magistrate as the execu-

spicuous for their services in founding this Republic, and equally sharing its advantages, disregard their constitutional obligations to it. Although conscious of their nability to heal admitted and palpable social evils of their own, and which are completely within their jurisdiction, they engage in the offensive and hopeless undertaking of reforming the domestic institutions of other States wholly beyond their control and authority. In the vain pursuit of ends, by them entirely unattainable, and which they may not legally attempt to compass, they peril the very existence of the constitution, and all the countless benefits which it has conferred. While the people of the southern States confine their attention to their own affairs, not presuming officiously to intermeddle with the social institutions of the northern States, too many of the inhabitants of the latter are permanent ly organized in associations to inflict injury on the former, by wrongful acts, which would be cause of war as between foreign powers, and only fail to be such in four system, because perpetrated under cover of the Union.

It is impossible to present this subject as truth and he occasion require, without noticing the reiterated, but groundless, allegation, that the South has persistently asserted claims and obtained advantages in the practical administration of the general government, to the prejudice of the North, and in which the latter has by the constitution, contrary to the treaty stipulations acquiesced. That is, the States, which either promote for the cession of Louisiana, and inconsistent with the or tolerate attacks on the rights of persons and of property in other States, to disguise their own injustice, pretend or imagine, and constantly aver, that they, whose constitutional rights are thus systematically assailed, are themselves the aggressors. At the present time, this imputed aggression, resting, as it does, only in the vague, declamatory charges of political agitators, resolves itself into misapprehension, or misinterpretation, of the principles and facts of the political organization of the

new Territories of the United States. What is the voice of history? When the ordinace, which provided for the government of the territory northwest of the river Ohio, and for its eventual subdi vision into new States, was adopted in the Congress of the confederation, it is not to be supposed that the question of future relative power, as between the States | portion of the United States shall undertake, through which retained, and those which did not retain, a nuitical administration; and they continued to differ in merous colored population, escaped notice, or failed to be considered. And yet the concession of that vast territory to the interests and opinions of the northern States, a territory now the seat of five among the largest members of the Union, was, in great measure, the act of the State of Virginia and of the South.

When Louisiana was acquired by the United States, it was an acquisition not less to the North than to the South; for while it was important to the country at the of the country above it, so also it was even more imporalthough the new province, by reason of its imperfect settlement, was mainly regarded as on the Gulf of Mexico, yet, in fact, it extended to the opposite boundaries of the United States, with far greater breadth above than below, and was in territory, as in everything else, equally at least an accession to the northern States. It s mere delusion and prejudice, therefore, to speak of Louisiana as acquisition in the special interest of the South.

act, were influenced by motives far above all sectional jealousies. It was in truth the great event, which, by completing for us the posession of the valley of the Mississippi, with commercial access to the Gulf of Mexico, imparted unity and strength to the whole confeder ation, and attached together by indissoluble ties the East and the West, as well as the North and the South. As to Florida, that was but the transfer by Spain to the United States of the territory on the east side of the river Mississippi, in exchange for large territory, which the United States transferred to Spain on the west side of that river, as the entire diplomatic history of the transaction serves to demonstrate. Moreover, it was an acquisition demanded by the commercial inter-

ests and the security of the whole Union In the meantime, the people of the United States had grown up to a proper consciousness of their strength, and in a brief contest with France, and in a second serious war with Great Britain, they had shaken offall which remained of undue reverence for Europe, and emerged from the atmosphere of those transatlantic influences which surrounded the infant Republic, and had begun to turn their attention to the full and systematic developement of the internal resources of the Union Among the evanescent controversies of that period, the most conspicious was the question of regulation by Congress of the social condition of the future States to

be founded in the territory of Louisiana. The ordinance for the government of the territory north-west of the river Ohio had contained a provision, which prohibited the use of servile labor therein, subject to the condition of the extradition of fugitives from service due in any other part of the United States. Subsequently to the adoption of the constitution, this provision ceased to remain as a law; for its operation s such was absolutely superseded by the constitution But the recollection of the fact excited the zeal of social propagandism in some sections of the confederation; and, when a second State, that of Missouri, came to be formed in the territory of Louisiana, proposition was made to extend to the latter territory the restriction originally applied to the country situated between the rivers Ohio and Mississippi.

Most questionable as was this proposition in all its constitutional relation, nevertheless it received the sanction of Congress, with some slight modifications of line, to save the existing rights of the intended new State. It was reluctantly acquiesced in by southern States as a sacrifice to the cause of peace and of the Union, not only of the rights stipulated by the treaty of Louisiana, but of the principle of equality among the States guarantied by the constitution. It was received by the northern States with angry and resentful condemnation and complaint, because it did not concede all which they had exactingly demanded. Having passed through the forms of legislation, it took its place in the statue book standing open to repeal, like any other acts of doubtful constitutionality, subject to be pro-nounced null and void by the courts of law, and possessing no possible efficacy to control the rights of the States, which might thereafter be organized out of any lf the passionate rage of fanaticism and partisan spirit of the original territory of Louisiana. In all this, if any aggression there were, any innova-

tion upon pre-existing rights, to which portion of the Union are they justy chargeable? This controversy passed away with the occasion, no-

thing surviving it save the dormant letter of the statute. But, long afterwards, when, by the proposed acession of the Republic of Texas, the United States were to take their next step in territorial greatness, similar contingency occurred, and became the occasion for systematized attempts to intervene in the domestic affairs of one section of the Union, in defiance of their rights as States, and of the stipulations of the constitution. These attempts assumed a practical direction, in the shape of persevering endeavors, by some of the repsouthern States of the supposed benefit of the provisions of the act authorizing the organization of the State

of Missouri. But, the good sense of the people, and the vital force of the constitution, triumphed over sectional prejudice, liarity of a large relative colored population in the and the political errors of the day, and the State of against the unshaken rock of the constitution. I shall Texas returned to the Union as she was, with social in- never doubt it. I know that the Union is stronger A population of this class, held in subjection, existed stitutions which her people had chosen for themselves, thousand times than all the wild and chimerical scheme

To every thoughtful friend of the Union-to the true lovers of their country-to all who longed and labored for the full success of this great experiment of repub. lican institutions—it was cause of gratulation that such an opportunity had occurred to illustrate our advancing power on this continent, and to furnish to the world additional assurance of the strength and stability of the constitution. Who would wish to see Florida still a European colony? Who would rejoice to hail Texas as a lone star, instead of one in the galaxy of States? Who does not appreciate the incalculable benefits of the acquisition of Louisiana? And yet narrow views and sectional purposes would inevitably have excluded them all from the Union. But annother struggle on the same point ensued

when our victorious armies returned from Mexico, and it devolved on Congress to provide for the territories acquired by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. The great elations of the subject had now become distinct and clear to the perception of the public mind, which ap preciated the evils of sectional controvesy upon the nestion of the admission of new States. In that crisis ntense solicitude pervaded the nation. But the patri otic impulses of the popular heart, guided by the ad. monitory advice of the Father of his Country, rose sn. perior to all the difficulties of the incorporation of a new empire into the Union. In the counsels of Cog. gress there was manifested extreme antagonism of opin ion and action between some representatives, who sough by the abusive and unconstitutional employment of the legislative powers of the government to interfere in the condition of the inchoate States, and to impose the own social theories upon the latter; and other represen tatives, who repelled the interposition of the general government in this respect, and maintained the self-con stituting rights of the States. In truth, the thing a tempted was, in form alone, action of the general gov ernment, while in reality it was the endeavor, by abuse of legislative power, to force the ideas of internal policy, entertained in particular States, upon allied inde pendent States. Once more the constitution and the Union triumphed signally. The new Territories were organized without restrictions on the disputed point, and were thus left to judge in that particular for themselves and the sense of constitutional faith proved vigorous enough in Congress not only to accomplish this primary object, but also the incidental and hardly less import ant one, of so amending the provisions of the statute for the extradition of fugitives from service, as to place that public duty under the safe-guard of the general govern ment, and thus relieve it from obstacles raised up b the legislation of some of the States.

Vain declamation regarding the provisions of law for the extradition of fugitives from service, with occasion al episodes of frantic effort to obstruct their execution by riot and murder, continued, for a brief time, to agitate certain localities. But the true principle, of leav ing each State and Territory to regulate its own laws labor according to its own sense of right and expediency, had acquired fast hold of the public judgment, to such a degree, that, by common consent, it was observed in the organization of the Territory of Washington

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When, more recently, it became requisite to organize the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas, it was the na tural and legitimate, if not the inevitable, consequence of previous events and legislation, that the same great and sound principle, which had already been applied to Utah and New Mexico, should be applied to them; that they should stand exempt from the restrictions proposed in the act relative to the State of Missouri.

These restrictions were, in the estimation of many thoughtful men, null from the beginning, unauthorized equality of the States.

They had been stripped of all moral authority, by persistent efforts to procure their indirect repeal through contradictory enactments. They had been practicall abrogated by the legislation attending the organizatio of Utah, New Mexico, and Washington. If any vitality remained in them, it would have been taken away, effect, by the new territorial acts, in the form originally proposed to the Senate at the first session of the las Congress. It was manly and ingenuous, as well as pa triotic and just, to do this directly and plainly, and thu relieve the statute-book of an act, which might be possible future injury, but of no possible future benefit and the measure of its repeal was the final consumma tion and complete recognition of the principle, that no mption of the powers of the general gover

dictate the social institutions of any other portion The scope and effect of the language of repeal we not left in doubt. It was declared, in terms, to be "the true intent and meaning of this act not to legislate slave ry into any Territory or State, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their

own way, subject only to the constitution of the U States. The measure could not be withstood upon its merit alone. It was attacked with violence, on the false or delusive pretext, that it constituted a breach of faith. Never was objection more utterly destitute of substan ial justification. When, before, was it imagined by sensible men, that a regulative or declarative status whether enacted ten or forty years ago, is irrepealable -that an act of Congress is above the constitution? indeed, there were in the facts any cause to impute bad faith, it would attach to those only, who have neve ceased, from the time of the enactment of the restrictive provision to the present day, to denounce and to condemp it: who have constantly refused to complete The patriotic and just men, who participated in that by needful supplementary legislation; who have spared no exertion to deprive it of moral force; who have themselves again and again attempted its repeal by the enactment of incompatible provisions; and who, by the inevitable reactionary effect of their own violence of the subject, awakened the country to perception of the true constitutional principle, of leaving the matter in volved to the discretion of the people of the respective

existing or incipient States. It is not pretended that this principle, or any precludes the possibility of evils in practice, disturbed as political action is liable to be by human passions.-No form of government is exempt from inconvenience but in this case they are the result of the abuse, an not of the legitimate exercise, of the powers reserve or conferred in the organization of a Territory. The are not to be charged to the great principle of popula sovereignty: on the contrary, they disappear before the intelligence and patriotism of the people, exerting through the ballot-box their peaceful and silent but resistible power.

If the friends of the constitution are to have another struggle, its enemies could not present a more accepta ble issue, than that of a State, whose constitution clea ly embraces "a republican form of government" being excluded from the Union because its domestic instit tions may not in all respects comport with the ideas what is wise and expedient by entertained in some other State. Fresh from groundless imputations of breach faith against others, men will commence the agitation of this new question with indubitable violation of a express compact between the independent sovereig powers of the United States and of the republic of Ter as as well as of the older and equally solemn compact which assure the equality of all the States.

But, deplorable as would be such a violation of com pact in itself, and in all its direct consequences, that the very least of the evils involved. When sections agitators shall have succeeded in forcing on this issue can their pretensions fail to be met by counter preten sions? Will not different States be compelled tively to meet extremes with extremes? And, if either extreme carry its point, what is that so far forth bu dissolution of the Union? If a new State, formed from the territory of the United States, be absolutely excluded from admission therein, that fact of itself constitute the disruption of union between it and the other States But the process of dissolution could not stop there. Would not a sectional decision, producing such result by a majority of votes, either northern or southern, of ne cessity drive out the oppressed and aggrieved minority and place in presence of each other two irreconcileably hostile confederations?

It is necessary to speak thus plainly of projects, the offspring of that sectional agitation now prevailing some of the States, which are as impracticable as the are unconstitutional, and which, if persevered in, man and will end calamitously. It is either disunion and civil war, or it is mere angry, idle, aimless disturbance of public peace and tranquillity. Disunion for what difficult to believe, that any considerable portion of the people of this enlightened country could have so sur repdered themselves to a fanatical devotion to the sufposed interests of the relatively few Africans in United States, as totally to abandon and disregard interests of the twenty-five millions of Americans.trample under foot the injunctions of moral and const tutional obligation,-and to engage in plans of vindic tive hostility against those who are associated with them in the enjoyment of the common heritage of of national institutions.

Nor is it hostility against their fellow-citizens of on section of the Union alone. The interests, the honor the duty, the peace, and the prosperity of the people resentatives, in both houses of Congress, to deprive the all sections are equally involved and imperilled in the question. And are patriotic men in any part of Union prepared, on such an issue, thus madly to invite all the consequences of the forfeiture of their constitu tional engagements? It is impossible. The storm phrensy and faction must inevitably dash itself in va in the unstable minds of visionary sophists and inter ed agitators. I rely confidently on the patriotism of t